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TRUE BLUE.

Army of the Potomac.

The Grand Reunion.

Address by General Sheridan.

Oration by General Martindale.

Poem by George H. Boker, Esq.

This afternoon the second reunion of the Grand Army of the Potomac was held in the presence of an immense audience in the Academy of Music. This occasion was one of the grandest which has been witnessed in this city for a long time. Every available seat and every inch of standing room were fully occupied long before the hour for beginning the exercises. A large percentage of ladies were present, who evinced great interest in the proceedings.

The Decorations of the Building.

The decorations of the building were of the most elaborate description. The Academy was one mass of bunting, disposed in every conceivable arrangement. The fronts of the three galleries were entirely covered with that material, in graceful and voluminous festoons. A double row of stars, on dark-blue ground, ran around the upper edge of each gallery, beneath which red and white stripes, in length sufficient to reach around the entire auditorium, were hung. In the centre of each balcony, directly opposite to the stage, was a tasteful arrangement composed of the silken national and regimental flags of the several regiments.

The fronts of the proscenium boxes were likewise most beautifully decorated with silk and bunting. In front of one of these the State and city flags were displayed. On either side of the stage a brass field-piece was stationed, pointing towards the audience. Inside of the field-pieces were two stacks of arms, ornamented with silk guidon and cavalry flags on ornamented staffs. The stage itself was set with the cut tent scene, which is used in *Il Trovatore* and other operas, and which represents various warlike implements as hung upon the tent sides and poles. The speaker's stand was in the centre of the stage, surrounded by a circle of ten velvet and highly ornamented chairs for the presiding officers and the more distinguished guests. These were surrounded by some forty other chairs, behind which a large number of benches were arranged for the accommodation of those holding tickets for the stage.

The Preliminaries.

As early as 11 o'clock, which was one hour before the time for the opening of the doors, and two hours before the beginning of the exercises, an immense crowd had collected on Broad street, in front of the main entrance, anxious to obtain admittance. The noted military band from Governor's Island, New York, which was to supply the music for the occasion, passed down the street about this time on their way to their place in the Academy. This fine band, which is composed of some thirty pieces and of first-class talent, attracted great attention by their fine appearance. They wore a uniform of dark regulation blue trimmed with gold, and had highly polished epaulettes with white fringe and brass-hilted swords. Their instruments shone with the brightest polish which it was possible to bestow upon them.

Who were Present.

At early as half-past 12 o'clock the members of the various legions commenced crowding in, all being largely represented. All seemed to be deeply interested in this, the second annual reunion. The men who braved the dangers of the various hard-contested fields from the opening of the war, under General McClellan, until its final victorious close, under General Grant, assembled in force. The 6th Army Corps Legion were especially well represented, and their corps flag was recognized immediately by the "Vets." and loudly cheered. It was plain to be seen that the patriotic fires still glowed in the hearts of the men who had risked their all in defense of the best government God ever gave to man, and if any man in the audience entertained a single feeling of treachery towards his Government it must at once have been dispelled.

The band commenced discoursing sweet music early, and was loudly applauded.

The Stage.

At 1 o'clock the stage was completely crowded with the heroes of the war. Generals Casey, Heintzleman, Ruff, Shaler, Newton, Wright, Houpt, McCandless, Porter, Dent, Owen, King, Franklin, Van Vliet, Banks, Prevost, and Ingalls occupied the front seats, whilst the back seats were filled with the colonels, majors, and captains of the various organizations that went to form the grand old Army of the Potomac. The enthusiasm was immense and unrestrained; the various heroes, as recognized, were vociferously applauded; and the officers in the audience, as their especial commanders appeared, gave vent to their heart feelings in a manner that must have gladdened the hearts of the recipients. The old fires were reawakened, and the audience, becoming infected, lent the aid of their lungs and handkerchiefs, and all was joy and animation.

The Opening.

At about twenty minutes past 1 o'clock President Grant, accompanied by General Sheridan, entered and took their seats. Following them were Generals Meade, Sherman, McDowell, Irwin, Banks, Burnside, Humphreys, Dennison, Mott, Drum, Smith, Markland, Davies, Sharpe, Martindale, Ellmaker, Prevost, Bingham, and Dent, and Secretaries Belknap, Cox, and ex-Secretary Borie. Their entrance was the occasion for an outburst such as never before resounded within the walls of the Academy. The audience with one single accord rose to their feet, and for a time the wildest enthusiasm prevailed. The band, amidst all, struck up, "Hail to the chief!" and from every corner cheers for President Grant went up loud and long. As one would die out another would be started, and thus they were kept up for the space of over five minutes. The cavalry officers next took up the strain, and "Gallant Little Phil" was kept bowing and smiling until his spinal column weakened, and he retired to his seat. The officers of the 6th Corps Legion, headed by Colonel Latta and Major Gordon, next followed, and General Wright was cheered and cheered until they tired. Burnside followed, and the hero of Newbern was shown that his deeds were not forgotten. Heintzleman then popping up, the audience again burst forth, and ended in a grand huzza for General McDowell.

A lull of about one second occurred, when the cry of "Meade! Meade! Meade!" resounded through the house, and the General was obliged to rise and acknowledge the compliment. Some one in the auditorium then raised the cry of General McClellan, and "Little Mac" was cheered until his friends tired, when some one in the audience commenced to hiss. This brought the officers to a man again on their feet, and the dissatisfied were shown that the men who braved the dangers of the field were yet ready to brave public opinion, and if necessary censure, in defense of their old commander.

The band then set up again, and poured forth the different army calls, interspersed with national and popular airs. As the well-known music reached the ears of the veterans, they again broke forth in applause, and for a time the vocal deadened the sound of the instrumental music. When the cavalry calls were sounded the troopers, all calling on Sheridan, yelled and yelled, and another wild scene of enthusiasm was the result. Cheer followed cheer, and the band-master was almost non-plussed. Finally the audience became quiet, when General Sheridan, who was the presiding officer of the occasion, stepped forward, and made the following speech:—

General Sheridan's Speech.

"Comrades, this meeting will come to order. The Rev. Mr. Pomeroy will open our meeting with prayer."

General Martindale's Oration.

Rev. Mr. Pomeroy then stepped forward and made a short prayer, after which General John H. Martindale was introduced, and after the applause had died away, delivered the following address, the point in reference to the fifteenth amendment being loudly applauded:—

Mr. President:—I pause for a moment before entering on my theme. You have looked forward to this occasion as one of joyous reunion. But there linger yet in our ears and hearts the receding sounds of the muffled drum, the measured tread of the "Dead March," with arms reversed, which but yesterday, by the shores of the Hudson, attended the funeral hearse of George H. Thomas. We seem to stand by the open grave of one of the truest, bravest, noblest, most distinguished of your comrades.

"Earth to earth." His mortal remains just begin to mingle with the dust, but his deeds and fame survive. To-day we hear a nation's wail of sorrow; it is the pr.n.te to History's voice of praise.

Gentlemen:—If the importance of each particular day in the revolving year could be estimated by the consequences and the magnitude of the events which it commemorates, then this 9th day of April, in our country, should be placed conspicuous, perhaps pre-eminent, in the calendar.

Only five years ago the morning dawned upon the Army of the Potomac, extended far beyond Petersburg, above the falls of the Appomattox, full pamphlet, pressing forwards excited with victory and expectation of the surrender of the Confederate army of Virginia—with that surrender the closing scene in the tragic, bloody drama of civil war.

Do you see in that transaction the mere success of one army over another? As the centuries have rolled away, there have been surrenders of defeated to victorious armies again, and a thousand times again. But this was grander than a great victory in the field. The nation, the free people of the United States, the heart and soul and verifying spirit of American liberty, torn and rent, and threatened with destruction by the protracted patricidal struggle, were all represented there. What a scene in the glorious colors of that historic panorama!

Our Chief was there; in clear, unbiased, but generous terms, writing and receiving the important words, which wielded not our army alone, but all the weighty issues of the war.

Our nation is not yet one hundred years old; but in that brief cycle we had developed two deadly and opposing civilizations. On that memorable day one representative American confronted another. They stood together, after four years of gigantic war, like Americans, without a stain of dishonor in the victory of the one or the defeat of the other, consummating a surrender which affected the destinies of all the nations of the earth.

To-day we are removed but a short distance from the base of the great transaction. We seem still to hear and witness the first transports of a nation's joy. When the lightning flashed along the wires, and with tongues of electric fire spread the glorious intelligence, what words can express the ecstasy, the wild emotions which pervaded the country like a magic inspiration! Thousands of homesteads were illuminated as though fountains of sunbeams were poured beneath their roofs, and not but gather the aspirations of the hearts which, all over this Northern land, expressed their joy! Victory at last! Thank God! Thank God! Our boys now may come home again! Can you describe the maternal, the friendly, the ardent embraces in which they were clasped when, at length discharged, they were welcomed home again!

"Man proposes, God disposes!"

I do not believe the principal characters in the transaction which we now commemorate then comprehended its dimensions. I doubt whether the intellect of the nation has yet fully comprehended them. But they are felt by popular intuitions. The conscience of the nation has been impressed with a vital faith that, some way or other out of that surrender, would emerge the American idea of Liberty, no longer obscured, but pure and complete as the Fathers first declared it from Independence Hall nearly one hundred years ago.

Assembled as we are, we might indulge in pleasing retrospect of the events which form the history of the Army of the Potomac. It will not be inappropriate to "fight its battles o'er again"—to recount the individual incidents which illustrated the romance of actual war. I suppose we might dwell on its achievements in what its contributions to military science; we might exult in the proofs, which it would not be difficult to accumulate, of its intrepidity and heroism amid trials and dangers—in fine, to receive once more the thou hts and feelings, and stern purposes—never weakened by despondency—which pulsated through its ranks, through all the vicissitudes of the struggle.

And there is another line of retrospection and prospection to be briefly and plainly but boldly considered, which seems to me, at this particular time, not only appropriate but desirable. We are at the very presence of a great event, just commemorated—no longer open to partisan debate; to be accepted as a fact accomplished, and to remain forever associated with the Army of the Potomac, with the causes in which that army had its formation, and the results of the war which it in part conducted. That army, like all the others of the Union, was an army of volunteers; sprung from the people, animated by their convictions and enthusiasm. It makes no invidious claims—not even on the opposing forces in the field. Our battles were against our countrymen, whom we knew then, as now, ardently to bring back in brotherly association and in hearty allegiance to the Union.

It is true, indeed, that the Army of the Potomac was placed between the Confederate and the National Capitals. Its blows were directed at the heart of the Rebellion. It confronted the most determined opposition. Its traces were the bloodiest of the war—its reverses the most damaging—its ultimate successes the most conclusive. It is true that it was required to work out a long and painful problem, in which occurred more negative than affirmative signs. It rose out of the first great reverse of Bull Run—but it was preserved for the last great and conclusive triumph at Appomattox.

The final success, considered in its relations to the future destiny of our country, enables us to recall, without regret, the earlier reverses. Within a month past I had the pleasure of an interview, in the city of Richmond, with a gentleman who held an important rank in the Confederate Army of Virginia. I revisited the grounds about Mechanicsville, where the first movements began in that series of engagements, now popularly, perhaps historically, described as the seven-days' battle, when the army, in 1862, fought and retired down the Chickahominy to the James river, at Baxhall and Harrison's Landing. I described the encampment of my brigade on the night of the 25th of June, immediately after crossing at Woite Oak swamp, and the position which we occupied in line of battle on the 26th, while other portions of the army defiled behind us towards Melvern Hill. "Ah!" exclaimed my friend, "suppose we had seized the crossing over the swamp before the movement was begun—before the battle of Gainesville (and we might have seized it), what would have become of you then?"

To-day the people North and South may well congratulate themselves that the campaign of that year saw the army saved perhaps because the passage over the swamp was unoccupied, but returned to its lines between the Rappahannock and Potomac rivers.

The issue of war was too immense to be decided then. It took three succeeding years of bloody conflict; it has taken five years of protracted strife in the civil arena since the surrender of Appomattox to reveal the magnitude of the differences between the North and South, and the intense prejudices, hostile to liberty and freedom to both sections, which provoked the war. It was not a war for aggrandizement or conquest; it was necessary to preserve the nation and assimilate the people.

The truth gleams, like the sun ablaze at noonday, that this nation, if it would be free, must recognize (not as glittering generalities, but as living vital parts), the political equality of the citizens, and that the powers in the Government shall be those, and only those, which the governed consent to confer.

Said Chief Justice Taney in the great case of Sandford against Dred Scott:—"The words 'people of the United States' and 'citizens' are synonomous terms, and mean the same thing. They both describe the political body, who, according to our republican institutions, form the sovereignty, and who hold and conduct the government through their representatives. They are what we familarly call 'the sovereign people,' and every citizen is one of the people, and a constituent member of the sovereignty." And the Chief Justice proceeded to demonstrate to his satisfaction, that a certain class of persons, of African descent, were not included, and were not intended to be included, under the word "citizen," in the Constitution, and could therefore claim none of the rights and privileges which that instrument provides for, and secures to the citizens of the United States; and he declared that, "on the contrary, they were at that time considered as a subordinate and inferior class of beings who had been subjugated by the dominant race, and whether emancipated or not, yet remained subject to their authority."

The argument rested on the historical fact, which cannot be denied, that this class of persons had been introduced into the country as captives, held and sold as slaves; that under the Constitution itself, for the period of twenty years after its adoption, the States could not be prohibited by law of Congress from allowing the importation of these captives. In short, they could not be citizens under the Constitution, because these Africans were liable to be enslaved at the pleasure of the States. The converse of the argument as presented by the Chief Justice was logical and decisive. Said he:—"If persons of the African race are citizens of a State of the United States, they would be entitled to all of those privileges and immunities in every State, and the State could not restrict them; for they would hold these privileges and immunities under the paramount authority of the Federal Government, and its courts would be bound to maintain and enforce them, the Constitution and laws of the State to the contrary notwithstanding."

It requires no argument now to demonstrate that the differences which had arisen between the Northern and Southern people, by their opposing industrial systems and institutions as the consequences of slavery and the exclusive jurisdiction and rights of the States over the subject, could not be reconciled while slavery continued. The government cannot be free in which the laboring classes are excluded from all power, and by the unsurmountable condition of races from all opportunities to attain to any participation in political power. No human invention or law can assimilate the people of the United States, and unite them in the bonds of fraternal regard. When a classification of inhabitants into laborers beneath and rulers above shall be tolerated and established throughout a wide belt of our country, such a system is not freedom—it is tyranny. It would inevitably make tyrants of the rulers. It is against the fundamental ideas of the Declaration of Independence—against all our American ideas of liberty, and of nationality, as expressed in the Constitution of the United States. That instrument declares that the citizens of each State shall have all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states. Fifty years ago, in a constitutional convention of New York, the distinguished Chancellor Kent and Rufus King (once Minister to England) maintained and declared that this clause conferred on emancipated Africans the right to vote on the same terms as other citizens, from which right, as was maintained, they could not be debarred in a State constitution. But the practical construction, subsequently defined, and judicially adopted in the case of Dred Scott, while admitting the power of the State to confer a limited State citizenship on these emancipated men, had fairly established that they could not thereby be invested with the character and prerogatives of citizens of the United States. Within the limits of one State they might be made free; going into another, they might be imprisoned, sold for jail fees and made slaves. The anomalous and discordant relations in which these facts placed the several States and the people thereof, tended to war—made it, indeed, the only avenue to peace, because it opened the only forum in which these incongruities could be contested, fought out and reconciled. Despite the individual opinions of the soldiers of the Army of the Potomac, and of all the armies of the Union, they were constrained by events more potent than statesmen—supreme, like the voice of God—to do battle like their grandfathers for the ideas of the revolution—self-government by the people for the people. We struggled for peace and we have learned at last that the indispensable condition of peace is the homogenity of the people.

With some hesitation I have pursued this course of thought in this presence, at this time, but I have been persuaded by the belief that the occasion was appropriate the subject germane to the war—the object of practical and natural importance.

I do not know of bodies of men in the United States more potential to influence kindly and beneficially the public sentiment of the South and the North also, than the soldiers of the Northern armies, still preserving organization and intercourse in societies like this, dissociated from political parties, assuming only to represent themselves.

It is pleasant to meet, as we do now, to look into each others' faces, to revive and recall the incidents of the war in which we bore our several parts. But we are citizens and patriots, having a deep and absorbing interest in the welfare of our country, animated, I believe, with an intense and cordial desire to see our old flag cheered again, as of yore, by the men who encountered in battle array who were infuriated with the purpose to lower it throughout the South and supplant it with the stars and bars. Hail again the time when, from St. John to the Gulf, our whole people shall move forward heartily and prosperously to the music of the Union; when the Confederate and Union soldier, and all the people whom they represent, shall recur to the war without a pang of sorrow or acrimonious hate; when the war shall be understood and accepted as a necessity, absolute as destiny, which no peaceful measures or statesmanship could avert—as the end to which we were forced by circumstances and conditions which, in 1861, no human precaution could control: as though God himself had issued the edict for the draft and summoned us in opposing masses to the field, there, and there alone, with the sword, with shot and shell, to resolve the national disputes which were rending in twain our common country.

When this view of the great contest shall be finally accepted and apprehended as truthful—at the North we will be prepared to dismiss the arrogance (if there be any) and the resentment (if any be entertained) excited by the suffering and sorrows of the war. At the South, the idea of subjugation will be dispelled, and the public mind will be prepared to acquiesce in the results and their inevitable consequences. I am devoutly thankful that within the last two weeks these thoughts have been relieved of a partisan aspect (so unsuited to this place), by the great consummation embodied in the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States—an amendment which commands and guarantees, with supreme authority, the political equality of the citizen without distinction of race or color.

It seems as though the time is now at hand when universal amnesty may follow. Is it not true that the soldiers have awaited such a measure of clemency with impatience, reluctant to ask so long delayed a boon, so long, ever zealous, and under-estimating the hindrances which have hitherto made it inexpedient. All along, from the beginning of the contest, we have been like children at school, gradually and with hesitation brought to understand the war in which we were involved. Who cannot recall the amazement with which we looked on one another as brothers when they began to secede, actually to prepare for civil war! What frenzy! What cause? What had the North done to drive them to such a dire proceeding? Can they really fire on the old flag—break away from the glorious sentiment of Union and Nationality? Are they really in deadly earnest? The South defiantly thundered that we were violating Southern rights! In utter bewilderment we exclaimed, What Southern rights have we violated?

Standing now on the eminence to which the succeeding events have raised us, we can see and almost explain the "Southern rights," which we were in fact undermining and uprooting, and the means which we were exploring to that end, and that we could no more restrain ourselves than we could turn back the torrent of Niagara.

At the North we had no slavery; we had universal political equality, save only the discrimination which long after the period of the revolution we had learned from the South to make against the small remnant of the African race among us. With our every stride we had advanced and were advancing! The whole world was pouring, not simply treasures of art, but people! people! human beings all over our Northern lands. They leaped over the boundaries of States. The streams of population and freedom were spreading and extending all over the Territories. We could no more resist the floods than slavery could withstand the onward tread of the peoples of the earth in increasing columns to settle and possess the Territories of the United States. The barriers interposed by constitutional dogmas to stay this progress were like a web of cobweb threads in the hands of giants. In fine, the laws of Nature are not more certain and inexorable than the power of population, thus increasing, and multiplying, and accumulating in immense masses, to overcome and crush out slavery first from the Territories and eventually from the whole land. Before this torrent of people and hostile opinion, it is true that slavery was doomed!

Thus is described, and fully described, the aggression of the North on southern rights. It is true there was joyous exultation in freedom; there were vigorous denunciations of slavery: but these were mere words, which the South never feared and which disunion could not suppress.

What though slavery was intrenched in and protected by the Constitution? So it was. But the same Constitution proclaimed the government of the people, the equal rights of the citizens, invited immigration, announced the power to naturalize all the subjects of kings, disregarded the obligations of allegiance, assumed the national right to take any man wherever born, and however bound, and to translate him into an American citizen; the equal before the law, of the princes whose authority he repudiated, and free as the ocean wave which bore him to our shores.

These were the germs of inevitable war in the Constitution itself.

The tenacity with which the human mind clings to the possession of power, of authority over men, whether denied from actual ownership, or in any other equivalent form, is seen the world over—is written in all the histories of the human race.

Our Southern brethren were born and reared in the midst of an absolutism the most intense in the whole civilized earth. They did not create it. It was theirs without wrong on their part, at least of this generation. Nay, we cannot truthfully ward off the reminders uttered in the halls of Congress and re-echoed through the press, that the commercial North, more than the agricultural South, had made profit out of the slave trade carried on from Africa to this continent. So had Portugal and Spain. So had England and all the commercial nations of Christendom during 200 years. And the traffic, still continuing in 1789, was actually and expressly sanctioned and licensed in the Constitution of the United States. What wonder that the South sincerely believed that their ownership of this species of property was just; and that all measures and policies and opinions which impugned their title were unjust. On their standing ground the Constitutional guarantees seemed and doubtless to them were those which assured their rights to their slaves. But they could not silence the public opinion outside their States, which denounced the national justice, while restrained from assailing the lawfulness of their title. They had no Constitutional inhibition on the wings of mankind. Above all, they could not keep back the stream of immigration which set athwart the Gulf Stream towards the coasts of the North.

It is a fact that there was no alternative for the South but rebellion, independence, separate nationality, if they would maintain and perpetuate their peculiar social and industrial institutions; and there was no alternative for the North but resistance and war, if they would maintain and perpetuate the Union, and the immigration and naturalization of the people of all nations who are attracted towards America by our prolific soil and the magnetic desire for liberty and self-government. And so we were launched into the tremendous conflict, urged on both sides by the most powerful interests which can ever incite to human effort.

It is curious now to read the blindness with which we at least of the North, engaged in the struggle, and how we utterly failed to comprehend the causes of the war. Was there a man among you who in 1861 believed that your hand could not be stayed until Southern slavery, with all its incidents, was uprooted and annihilated? Did Congress believe it when, on the memorable day in July succeeding the first battle of Bull Run, it solemnly resolved that the war was waged only to maintain the Union, preserving the existing rights of the States unimpaired? Did President Lincoln (canonized be his memory and hallowed really be the day of his death, September, 1862, after the reverses of the Peninsular campaign, he published a preliminary notice of ninety days that he would proclaim emancipation if the South did not cease from the war and submit to the authority of the Constitution? What was that but proclaiming that if the South would submit, there should be no further step towards emancipation? It would be false to declare that at that period, even the rank and file of the armies of the North received with unanimous satisfaction and joy, these magnificent revelations of the providential purposes of the war. But we could not recede nor delay. The army and the nation had believed them the unseen presence and power of the same spirit of liberty which inspired the great declaration of '76. The world looked on with diverse sympathies. With few exceptions, the princes and nobles longed for our overthrow, but the masses were on our side. Why not? Our cause was theirs. Not the princes, but their subjects had emigrated hither. Our soldiers had friends, brothers, fathers, children, scattered all over Europe. Our recruits came from countries whose governments were plotting our ruin. Still worse for the South; their institutions not only repelled these legions of friends, but their laboring population had been transformed into a most dangerous and hostile element beneath their very roofs.

Our Southern countrymen were brave—as the whole earth none were braver; but it was inevitable that they should succumb before the myriads still gathering and approaching, whom no disaster could diminish or appal.

When, five years ago, the clash of resounding arms was stilled, and our part as soldiers was performed, the vast majority of the nation has been educated up to the idea that the seeds of war must be eradicated from the Constitution, that there must be no more slavery. And so the thirteenth amendment to the Constitution was adopted prohibiting slavery and investing Congress with power to make the prohibition effectual. To make it effectual and thorough as the distemper that produced the war; to secure future peace and security, it was not enough that the word "slavery" should be obliterated from our Constitution and laws. The word, as expressing an idea or sentiment, was comparatively harmless, dissociated from all its industrial, social, and political incidents. These incidents, and not the word, embodied the idea of Southern rights, to preserve which the Southern people broke away from the Union, and attempted a separate nationality.

At first the Northern people, and their representatives in Congress, wholly intent on Southern disasters and reconstruction, believed that the thirteenth amendment met all the requirements of the crisis, and actually abolished slavery and all its incidents. And so it did, in my judgment, if it had been construed according to its import. That such a construction was resisted, and finally overborne, is cumulative proof of depth and virulence of the disease which infected the whole country. The disinfectant of war, with all its sad memories, was needful for us as well as our Southern brethren. The honest logic of the thirteenth amendment, and the act of Congress called the Civil Rights bill, passed in pursuance thereof, would have placed the ballot in the hand of the emancipated African of New York and Ohio, as well as Georgia and Virginia. But, despite the logic and the great wrong and danger of enforcing a lasting constitutional compulsion against Georgia and Virginia, which was not equally operative against Ohio and New York—despite the impossibility of assimilating the people of the United States, if the whole mass of Southern laborers should be utterly excluded from participation in political power, despite the horrors of the recent war, which would ultimately break out again if these laborers should be disfranchised. The thirteenth amendment was emasculated and so construed that it would not secure the ballot—the wand and insigna of citizenship—to the emancipated race in the Northern States.

It was a deadly and suicidal construction; it degraded the name of American citizen; it infused into the Constitution a distinction between sovereign citizens and subjugated citizens: the one class and their posterity to rule, the other class and their posterity to submit and labor on—voteless, voiceless. Under such a Constitution, where was the American idea of liberty and equality? How could the industrial and political systems of the South be permanently transformed?

The words "people" and "citizens," said Chief Justice Taney, "are synonymous, and mean the same thing" in the Constitution. The same Constitution enjoined republican government on the States, and pledged the nation, with all its powers, legislative, executive, and judicial, to guarantee obedience to the injunction. It declared the equality of citizens in privileges and immunities which no State could violate. It would seem that the citizens might go, under the ægis of that supreme law, from one remote boundary of this country to the other, the equal in political opportunities, at least, of every other citizen. It declared in explicit language that this people ordained it, that they shall "have representatives."

Nor could ingenious sophistry break through all these powerful and conclusive provisions and intentions of the Constitution; the work of Washington and his colemporaries; of the men who had conquered and proclaimed the Declaration of Independence, and therein first announciated the experiment of self-government, who a little while before had solemnly pledged their lives, fortunes, and sacred honor—staked all in a war of eight years' duration, to defend and maintain that Declaration.

The argument to accomplish the suicidal work was simple and brief. It was found and evoked from the clause which, while commanding that the people shall have the ballot—that is, shall choose representatives—adopts, nevertheless, a suitable qualification of voters, such as the States impose on the electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislatures. Thus a mere rule of convenience, adopted as such, was perverted and transformed into a tremendous engine of political power. The word qualification was wrenched from its ordinary meaning as defined by lexicographers, and illustrated by experience and practice in constitutional governments. It really implied only a process of preparation by maturity of years, or success in the acquisition of property or education, or length of residence; something which the citizen could attain to with reasonable effort and time—but all the while consistent with the constitutional rule of republicanism and equality.

But through the construction placed on this word "qualification," the States were suddenly made severally supreme. Under the pretence of qualifying and fitting the people to be electors, they could impose tests to keep and destroy electors. They could annihilate the constituency of the National Government and silence the halls of Congress! Worse still, they could make a Republican rule of qualification for one class of the people and their posterity, and forever restrain and debase another class and their posterity. They could subject the feeble to the strong—the poor to the rich—the citizen, perhaps of African, perhaps German or Irish, or Mongolian descent, to some other favored race, arbitrarily, inexorably, and forever! Did it never occur to the constructionists that they had obtained a weapon which might, in some political convulsion in some Southern State, subject the white race to the black?

This rule of construction was a counter revolution—subversive of the vital ideas of the American system. It was novel as it was monstrous, and was more than two years before been theoretically asserted against the recognized people and citizens of the United States. Certainly the status of the African race had formed no exception, because, previous to the thirteenth amendment, it had been established by supreme judicial decrees that they were not and could not become citizens. Happily for the country, the fifteenth amendment has dissipated these incongruities. It is the culminating offspring and glory of the war. It realizes Oliver Goldsmith's poetic vision:—

"As some tall cliff, that lifts its awful form,
Swells from the vale, and midway leaves the storm,
Though round its breast the rolling clouds are spread,
Eternal sunshine settles on its head."

Whatever may have been our individual—perhaps our partisan—opinions from the elevated plain we are at lenth exalted, we can no begin to unfold, in all its grandeur, the destiny of our Government and country. Our object is immense. We will solve the problem whether the idea of self-government is blasphemous or divine. It received solemn expression and consecration by our fathers. It has been embraced by ourselves, baptized anew in the blood of our countrymen. The political crucible is at length finished and prepared. We cannot retire from the experiment if we would. We must find out for ourselves whether the equality of man before the Government and law is or is not a delusion. God has provided bountiful resources in which the experiment may be begun and extended; but, remember, we are admonished by all the agonies of time that we cannot test it with the highest types of the human race alone. We start with acmitting the brotherhood of man—that all are created equal. We have thrown our portals wide open. By our naturalization laws we have invited all to come and be enrolled as citizens—as constituent members of our sovereignty. We must take them as they come. We must educate the ignorant; incite the slothful to industry; direct the depraved towards virtue. Our prejudices will confront us—we must subdue them. This is a nation's work. If we fail, the conclusion will simply be that human nature is not capable of self-government. In the stupendous experiment, now fast ascending, full orbed, We recognize the cordial co-operation and aid of all our countrymen of the South. Let them all re-enter the ranks of the people, reinvested with all the privileges and immunities of citizens. I believe the soldiers of the Army of the Potomac and all the Union soldiers will hail their return with unanimous acclaim. Bury the smouldering animosities of civil war. Bereft of animosities and regrets, it was a national struggle, replete with glorious memories and results. Tell over its incidents with the Southern soldier—ernst our foe in battle array—always our fellow-countryman. By the war we have demonstrated before the nations of the earth, our united martial power. There is no exaggeration in the statement that on our own continent—nay, across the narrow sea to the neighboring isles—in a just cause, we can confront and repel every possible combination of hostile power.

Constrained by events which no human sagacity could avert, we have waged an American civil war—ended it without a trace of conquest, without the infliction of one revengeful blow, without the imposition of any terms except the concession of liberty, with all its blessings to all the people.

May not the men like those in whose presence I now stand, well exult in such a war! The pages in which its history shall be written will have your names inscribed, will be signalized in the words of the ages: not alone as illustrating military achievements, but for the spirit which prevailed and diffused over the desolations of the struggle the enduring verdure of national life, liberty, and fraternal peace.

After the General had closed the band struck up "Hail Columbia," after which General Sheridan introduced George H. Boker, Esq., Secretary of the Union League, who read the following poem of his own conception:—

Mr. Boker's Poem.

Turn as I may in search of worthy themes,
To fill with life the poet's solemn dreams—
Some hint from Rome, some retrospect of Greece,
Red with their war, or golden with their peace;
Some thought of Lancelot and Guinevere,
The "Arm in armor and the "mystic mere;"
Or those sad echoes that forever flow
From Roland's horn through narrow Roncesvaux;
Some spark yet living of the strange romance
Whose flame illumined the Crusader's lance;
Or that strong purpose which unclosed the seas
Before the vision of the Genoese,
Or when the love-lock and the close-cropped crown
Died with a laugh, or triumphed with a frown;
Or the frail "Mayflower" poured her prayerful flock
Upon the breast of Plymouth's wintry rock;
Or when the children of these hardy men
Bearded the throne they never loved again;
Those splendid themes, so sacred to my youth,
Those dreams of fancy with their heart of truth,
Paled as I viewed them in the fresher rays
That light the scenes of these heroic days;
Shrank, as the giant Colossus of our age
With scornful finger turned the historic page,
And sought, through pigmy chiefs and pigmy wars,
To peer his stature and his dreadful scars—
Sought till a smile o'erran his studious frown,
When razed the records as he wrote his own;
Matchless in grandeur, product of a cause
As deep and changeless as these moral laws
That base themselves upon the throne of God—
Fair with His blessings, awful with His rod.

But why explore the sources of the flood,
Whence all the land ran steel and fire and blood?
My heart is trotting, like a spirit-spurred steed's,
To join the heroes in their noble deeds.
A noise of armies gather in my ears,
The Southern yells, the Northern battle cheers;
The endless volleys, ceaseless as the roar
Of the vexed ocean brawling with its shore;
The groaning cannon, puffing at a breath
Man's shreds and fragments through the jaws of death;
The rush of horses, and the whirring sway
Of the keen sabre cleaving soul from clay;
And overall, intelligible and clear
As spoken language to a listening ear,
The bugle orders the tumultuous herds,
And leads the flocks of battle with its words.
'Twas mine to witness and to feel the shame

Manassas cast upon our early fame,
When the raw greenness of our boastful bands
Yielded a victory almost in their hands;
Fled from the field before a vanquished foe,
And lied about it, to complete the woe.
Since then, through all the changes of the war,
My eyes have followed our ascending star;
Ascending ever, though at times the cloud
Of dark disaster cast its murky shroud
About our guide, oppressing men with fear
Lest the last day of liberty drew near:—
Through all I knew, and, with my faith upborne,
Turned on the weak a smile of pitying scorn,
That our calm star still filled its destined place,
Lost to our sight, but shining in God's face.

With growing courage, day by day, I hung
Above the soldier of the quiet tongue.
Sneers hissed about him, penmen fought his war:
Here he was lacking, there he went too far.
Alas, how bloody! But, alack, how tame!
O for Lee's talent!—O ye fools, for shame!
From the first move, his foe defensive stood:
And was that nothing? It was worth the blood.
O, Chief Supreme, the head of glory's roll!
O will of steel, O lofty, generous soul,
Sharing thy laurels, lest a comrade want:
Why should I name thee? Every mouth cries, Grant!

Firm was my faith in him whose sturdy skill
Three dreadful days had held the quaking hill;
Stood like a rock on which the fiery spray
Beat out its life, then slowly ebbed away;
Saved our domain from rapine, waste and wrath,
And tanght the foe an unreturning path—
Light of our darkness, succor of our need,
God of our Country, bless the name of Meade!

I saw with wonder Sherman's Titan line
Pour from the mountains to the distant brine,
Sweep treason's cradle bare of all its brood,
And turn its garden to a solitude.
Fear ran before him, Famine groaned behind,
And, following Famine, came the humble mind.

Who felt a care within his bosom grow,
Of more than pity for the hapless foe,
Or spent a fear on that which Fate's decrees
Already wrote among her victories,
When in the tumult of the battled van
Shone Fortune's darling, mounted Sheridan!
Rapid to plan, and peerless in the fight,
He plucked Fame's chaplets as by sovereign right,
Emerged triumphant from a wild retreat,
And blazoned victory's colors on defeat.

I watched with Thomas while his wary glance
Marked the rash foes their heedless lines advance:
Step after step he lured their willing feet
Into the toils from which was no retreat;
Then with a sweep, as when the eagle swings
Out of his eyry, with the rear of wings,
The veteran fell upon his venturous prey,
And rolled his lines to mobs in wild dismay.
But hark, what tidings from the West advance
To choke Fame's voice, and dim her shining glance?
Still are the lips that gave the wise command,
Dark the controlling eyes, and cold the hand
That, as the needle towards the northern sky,
Pointed one way—the way of victory.
Our annals hold secure the soldier's fame;
A nation's glories cluster round his name;
No deeds of his require the grace of song;
Mere praise would do their simple grandeur wrong.
Turn from his honors, which he left to earth,
And ponder what he bore to Heaven—his worth.
A single nature cast in antique mould,
Gentle, serene, child-tender, firm-bold,
A heart with sympathies so broad and true,
That trust and love grew round him as they knew.
Open, sincere, uncovetous and pure,
Strong to achieve and patient to endure;
Heedless of fame, he looked within himself
For that reward which neither praise nor pelf
Can give the soul whose naked virtues stand
Before God's eye, beneath God's lifted hand.
In the long future of this mortal hive,
Who may predict what records will survive?
A little shudder of earth's brittle crust,
And man and man's renown were scattered dust.
But in his day to Thomas it was given
To sow his field, and gather fruits for heaven,
Which neither worm can gnaw nor care make dim,
And these are deathless, these he took with him.

Through anxious years, I saw the martial flood
Surge back and forth in waves of fire and blood.
Sometimes it paused, and sometimes seemed to reel,
Spent and exhausted, from the Rebel steel;
But every shock was sapping, blow by blow,
The bars that backward held the overflow;
Till suddenly the ruin cracked and roared,
And over all the human torrent poured!
Then bloomed the harvest of our patient aims;
Then bowed the world before our deeds and names;
Then on the pages of Fame's teeming tales
Shone novel records and thick-crowded dates.
New wreaths were hung upon her horned sarines,
New clarions blown before her martial lines;
Fresh incense smoked, and fresh libations dripped,
The festal bowls from the old were stripped,
And woven in chaplets. Ear and nose but bore
Of gladness ushered the returning dram.
Welcome stood beckoning, looking towards the South,
With cheers of transport brimming in the mouth;
Till came the rapture of that crowning hour,
When all the armies moved their world power,
In dense procession, through the marble banks
That rang and quivered with a nation's thanks;
While, like a temple of the morning sky,—
August, sublime, refulgent, calm and high—
Towered the triumphant, as symbo of the whole,
The dome crowned presence of the Capitol.
I envy those whose tattered standards waved
Within the city which their valor saved,—
The Eastern heroes and their Western peers,—
The holy joy that glittered in their tears,
As thronging upward to the nation's throne,
They knelt and sobbed and kissed the very stone.

And thou, brave army, that hast borne the brunt
Of stern reverse many often on thy front—
Thou who hast rallied from each stunning blow,
With godlike patience facing still the foe—
Thou moving pivot of the deadly fight,
Whose steadfast centre held all things aright,
Twice saved us from the foe's audacious feat,
And drove him bowling through his last retreat—
Hung on his steps until for peace he knelt,
And sued for mercy which he never felt—
I thank just For'une that it was thy fate
Alone to hurl the traitors from their state:
Alone to make their capital thy prize,
And watch the treason close its bloody eyes!
O roll, Potomac, prouder of thy name,
Touched by the splendor of thy army's fame!
Thrill with the steps of thy returning braves,
Wail through thy margins of uncounted graves,
Laugh at the echo of thy soldiers' shout,
Whisper their story to the lands about.
Yes, feel each passion of the human soul,
But roll, great river, in thy glory roll!

Forget not here the nation's martyred Chief,
Fallen for the

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

SOME CONSIDERATIONS FOR PROTESTANT CONTROVERSIALISTS.

From the N. Y. Nation.

The controversy about the Bible in the schools is rapidly spreading. In this State it promises to furnish, before very long, one of the most exciting political issues we have ever had, owing to the unscrupulousness displayed by the Catholics in obtaining from the Albany Legislature large votes of money—amounting in the present year to half a million of dollars for the support of their schools. Their success in this sort of operation, too, not unnaturally renders them less disposed than ever to aid their Protestant neighbors in the discovery of a *modus vivendi* on the school question. They do not care whether Bible-reading in the public schools is abandoned, and, indeed, show some signs of being as much opposed to it as the High Protestant party, who consider the Bible-reading one of the most important parts of the school curriculum. As long as the Bible is read at the opening of the school exercises, and is read for the reasons assigned by Judge Storer in the recent decision of the Superior Court in Cincinnati, and by some Protestant clergy, the priests have an argument in favor of separate Catholic schools such as nothing else could furnish them. All the good which, according to the Protestant view, a Catholic child gets by listening to the Scriptures is, according to the Catholic view, so much poison; and, the more eager Protestants show themselves for its administration, the more frantic are Catholics bound to become in escaping from it. The reason, too, is obvious—it is drawn from the very constitution of the Catholic Church. She is, on the Catholic theory, the sole teacher of truth. Nothing which reaches the soul through any other channel, however respectable, is instruction in righteousness. She knows nothing of morals apart from dogma. She recognizes no man as good who is not a good Catholic. The Bible is a good book in the hands of a priest, expounding it in the manner directed by the Church; in the hands of a layman, and, above all, of a heretic layman, it is nothing but a snare and stumbling-block.

There are some Protestants, we are sorry to say, into whose heads it seems impossible to hammer a proper comprehension of the Catholic position on this subject, and who, nevertheless, as might be expected, insist on taking a heated and active part in the pending controversy, and never open their lips without making a settlement of it more difficult and more remote. They talk of the Bible as if it occupied the same position in Catholic that it occupies in Protestant theology, and as if the differences between the two churches were simply differences of interpetration—the fact being that the Catholics do not and never have acknowledged it as a final authority, or as the sole basis of the claims of their Church to the respect and obedience of Christendom. All they draw from it is corroborative evidence as to the correctness of the Church's own account of its origin and history. For instance, Christ's well-known declaration to Peter, so often cited in support of the supremacy of the Roman See, they treat simply as a corroboration of what has "always, everywhere, and by all" been received and acknowledged as Catholic truth, or, in other words, of ecclesiastical tradition. It is this distinction which gives an air of positive self-stultification to a large number of the arguments in favor of compulsory Bible-reading in the schools, which one hears both from the platform and the bench and the press. Nobody has a right to attack a position, or, at all events, nobody can attack it with success, without understanding it. It is melancholy to listen, as one has nowadays sometimes, to a long string of reasons for not yielding to the Catholic view, every one of which helps to confirm the Catholic in his view—the Catholic being the only person who needs to be convinced, or who is giving any trouble.

The very first thing to be done by Protestants before engaging in the warfare which is now apparently before them, is to strengthen the one weak point in their own case, and that is the removal from the State education of the one feature which prevents it being really and truly secular education simply. It must be remembered that it is not enough that Protestants should acknowledge that the common-school education is simply secular; Catholics must acknowledge it; and Catholics cannot be expected to acknowledge it, on the Protestants' own showing, as long as Bible-reading forms part of it. The very tenacity with which Protestants cling to it they justify on the ground that it *is* religious instruction, and, of course, religious instruction of a Protestant complexion; without it, Judge Storer says the children would be "left without a God in the world;" or, in other words, without a religious creed. The whole system of school instruction should be such that no sect can say that it contains anything likely to help to spread the tenets of any other sect. It will, doubtless, still be said that schools in which no religion is taught are "godless schools," but this we cannot help; for the "godlessness" of schools all sects have a ready remedy by teaching religion at home, or by clerical instrumentality out of school hours. If a system of this kind does not satisfy all, nothing will. No nearer approach to a satisfactory system of state education can ever, in the existing condition of the human mind, be made; and when we have got it into working order, we have the consolation of knowing that it cannot be assailed by any argument which does not touch its very existence; that, in short, there is no pretence or deception about it.

The second thing Protestants have to do, if they mean to bring this controversy to a reasonable and satisfactory settlement within the lifetime of the present generation, is to avoid talking of and treating Catholics as necessarily enemies of free government, and their religion as incompatible with true allegiance to the State in which they live. One hears a good deal of this just now from the pulpit as well as from the platform, and it is both misleading and inexpedient. Nothing can be more absurd, for instance, as well as unfair, than Mr. Hepworth's performance in citing the Pope's Encyclical and the appended Syllabus by way of proving that Catholics are not likely to be good citizens, or are likely to bear divided allegiance, or, in case of a conflict of authority, to side with the Pope rather than with the American Government. All that the Encyclical proves, in the eyes of the best observers, is what the proceedings at the Œcumenical Council are proving every day, that the Pope is a very simple-minded and somewhat fanatical old monk, in the hands of very bad advisers, composed, in the main, of Roman Jesuits. The anxiety the most enlightened Catholics feel about his course is due not to their fear that he will reduce the Catholic world to slavery, but to their fear that he will alienate the Catholic world from religion itself. Nothing can be more preposterous than the assumption that any government is afraid that the Syllabus will weaken its authority, though many Catholic governments do fear that it may complicate their relations with the Catholic clergy, already made very troublesome by the process of secularization through which even the most bigoted Catholic States are passing before our eyes. In no countries is the Papal authority so weak at this moment as in Catholic countries—countries which the Pope has had for ages at his feet. If the Syllabus be a laughing-stock in France and Austria and Bavaria, and even in Spain, and the greatest Catholic theologians of the European continent make light of Papal pretensions, it is a little too bad to have it used as a red rag in American pulpits to rouse the Protestant bull into fury. The Catholic laity have never in any country, or in any age, accepted the ecclesiastical measure either of the province of the church or of the dues of the state, and they are not likely to make a beginning in the United States. But there is one striking example in history—perhaps the most awful of all the lessons history has to offer—of the folly of treating Catholics as if they *did* believe all the worst and wildest doctrines that could be dug out by controversialists from the ponderous tomes of Catholic theologians and canonists, and that is Ireland. Ireland is what she is to-day because Protestant England has persisted for two centuries in legislating for her on the hypothesis that everything the Pope said, Irish Catholics believed, and that any order he chose to issue they would surely execute. We all see the result; pleasant and successful, is it not?

We do not believe that a true and satisfactory reconciliation of the Catholic Church, as its doctors define it, with modern society will ever be effected. This reconciliation is a dream in which many great Catholics of recent times, from Lammenais to Montalembert and Father Hyacinthe, have sought refuge from distressing internal doubts and conflicts; but one has only to read even a moderate statement of the church's claims, and take even an imperfect view of the condition of modern States, to feel that a dream it must forever remain. The relations of the Catholic clergy to the state must always be, as they are now, marked by hostility and aggressiveness on the one side and suspicion on the other; but this furnishes no excuse for attempts to drive the Catholic laity into their arms, by pretending to regard them as being in all things the humble and submissive sheep the priests would like to have them. The way the Catholic Church gets along in modern society is by letting the laymen manage politics pretty much as they please; and the only true and statesmanlike course for American Protestants to adopt in dealing with the Catholic laymen is to treat them as men like ourselves, permeated like us by the modern spirit, treading the solid ground of utility in dealing with secular affairs, ready to argue and open to conviction, and not as a parcel of devotees, led by the hand by the monks, fed on legends, and requiring to be followed to the polls by a spiritual director.

We say this on the supposition that no Protestant gentleman has as yet discovered any short and speedy method of getting rid of the Catholics, and that we have to live with and make the best of about 8,000,000 of them, who, if not educated or attached to the Government somehow, are pretty certain to furnish a considerable supply of robbers and murderers, and a disturbing element in our politics of no mean power. But, if anybody has hit on any plan of rooting them out before the next Presidential election, of course we are willing to see it tried, provided it be not too inhuman or treacherous, or does not involve the slaughter of young children. These can, of course, be saved and brought up in the common schools as indomitable Protestants.

LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

The only part of the Irish Peace Preservation bill which has met with general disfavor, even from Irish members, is the part which gives the Government summary powers to suppress seditious newspapers; and the strictures on this provision are the only hostile criticisms which are at all likely to command assent even from the most advanced section of English Liberals. They are so far from commanding any such assent from us that we believe that without this power the Irish executive would be totally unable to cope with so enormous an evil as the seditious journalism of Ireland; but there is an air of plausibility about the considerations opposed to restraining the Irish press which make it worth while to state with some detail why we attach no weight to them.

Mr. Maguire laid some stress on the argument supposed to be derivable from the analogy of France. It is true that the French Government, even before the late changes, deliberately divested themselves of a power similar to that with which the Irish Government now ask Parliament to invest them. But Mr. Maguire left out the important fact that the now discarded system was by no means a temporary one. The French Government did not suppress papers as an avowed act of self-preservation. Had they done nothing more than this, and had they been able to prove that no measure short of this would answer the end, the course they took would so far have been justified. But there must be something radically wrong in a constitution which can only be kept alive by the habitual use of such extremely strong medicines, and the great vice of the French press law was that it had nothing to mark that it was not designed to be permanent. A second difference between the powers entrusted to the Executive in the two cases consists in the absence from the French system of any proper definition of the offenses against which it was directed. No doubt it is not easy, even in England, to give an off-hand description of the crime of treason. But in practice the line between political criticism and sedition is drawn with sufficient distinctness, whereas in France, until lately, it was not drawn at all. Articles which in England would be classed among attacks more or less pungent upon the members of the Cabinet, counted in France as attempts to bring the Government into hatred and contempt. The law of which the *Courrier du Dimanche*, for example, was the victim, was as different from that now proposed for Ireland as the articles in the *Irishman* are from the writings of M. Prevost-Paradol. And even if the French law had been exclusively applicable to cases of treason or sedition the limitation would have been worthless, for the simple reason that there would have been no means of vindicating it when it was transgressed. There is nothing in France answering to the right of action for damages which is given by the Peace bill to every aggrieved newspaper proprietor. There is no ground for doubting that this provision will constitute a perfectly adequate protection for all such journalists as deserve to be protected. Treasonable writing is in practice very easily separable from the strongest writing that is not treasonable. It may not be so in countries which are not under constitutional government, because in these to attack the system of rule is to attack the person of the ruler. But among ourselves there is a perfectly appreciable difference between attacking this or that law, or agitating for this or that change, and advocating treason. The seditious press of Ireland has never attempted to keep within any well-drawn line. It has scorned the idea of caution and accustomed its readers from the beginning to the very strongest possible meats. Exhortations to throw off the English yoke and easy lessons in insurrectionary warfare have been its staple teaching all along. That the clause which gives its proprietary a right of action by way of redress for annihilation will remain a dead letter is likely enough; but it will remain so, not because there is any difficulty in getting damages when the Government has made a mistake, but because the character of the condemned journals will be so unmistakable that no effrontery will be equal to the task of establishing their loyalty.

Another objection alleged against this part of the bill is that it ruins the innocent printers and lets the guilty writers escape. But in political offenses, even more than in any others, the primary end of punishment is the safety of the community.

We have never very much respect for the thin-end-of-the-wedge style of argument, and in this case it seems to be more than ordinarily destitute of force. If the press were a declining power in this country, with enemies and rivals rising up around it and threatening to supersede its influence, there might be some excuse for such fears. But, instead of this, the press is daily arrogating to itself more and more the functions which were formerly discharged by Parliament, by the Church, and by the law courts. Newspapers have become a necessary of modern life, and those who provide them have all the strength which belongs to the exclusive possessors of a commodity in universal demand. But if there are any timid souls who still look on a free press as a precarious blessing that may be snatched from them at any moment, we commend two considerations to their notice. The worst enemy of journalism is the man who would substitute insurrection for discussion. Amid the din of civil strife newspapers as well as laws are necessarily silent. If the Government cherished a secret desire to put a bridle upon English journalism, their true policy would be to let a certain section of Irish journalism have its own way, and bring about the end for which it labors.

Further, it must be remembered that the seditious press of Ireland differs from most of its predecessors in that or any other country, in being a preacher of murder, not of rebellion—of murder which cannot even be dignified with the name of political assassination. By common consent a newspaper which attacks private character loses the immunities with which it is invested so long as it restricts itself to the region of public affairs. The lives of individuals are, to say the least, not less sacred than their characters; and even the fanatics who maintain that the tyrannicide should go unpunished will hardly assert the same liberty for the preachers of agrarian massacre. Perhaps the best argument for the press clauses of the Peace Preservation bill is that the journalists who will suffer under them have already forsaken their calling to become the panders of private revenge.

A WAIL OF GENUINE AGONY.

From the Lexington (Mo.) Caucasian.

Down! Down!! Down!!! During the whole nine years of radical rule! The proudest, freest, most enlightened, prosperous, and happy nation on the globe in 1860. The lowest, basest, poorest, most utterly brutalized and enslaved in 1870! Cotton-field niggers legislating for the descendants of the Washington, Randolphs, Hamptons, and Lees! A Pennsylvania nigger befouling the seat of Pickens and Pinckney, on the Supreme Bench of South Carolina! A nigger barber scrawling his boorish X mark to the legislative enactments of Louisiana, as Lieutenant Governor, and President of the State Senate! A nigger cabin boy signing the commissions of Congressmen, Sheriffs, and Circuit Judges, as Secretary of State of Mississippi! And a thievish nigger preacher grinning and combing his lousy wool in the place once filled by the hero, statesman, and patriot, Jefferson Davis, in the United States Senate, so called, whilst a leprous, ulcer-eaten Senator and ex-Governor congratulates his associate blackguards and the country on the change!

God of the ruined and the desolate! Was ever a people so fallen before? Men of the North! Men of the South! Americans! Countrymen! Fellow slaves! Awake! Arise! Shake off your lethargy, and face the Truth! Give the hellions who've wrought the horrid change a little longer lease of power, and no Gabriel in all the wide universe, though he should split his mighty tooter, can ever sound a blast powerful enough to rescue us from the tenfold political death and damnation to which we're doomed! Cease your dastardly truckling and yielding to the death-deserving conspirators who have usurped the Government! Cease your infamous temporizing, your cringing and your fawning! Set your face, like stubborn steel, against them and all their accursed schemes!

Remember that they are your enemies—the enemies of the republic—enemies of the Constitution—sworn foes of liberty—foes of God, and of common humanity! Encouraging them, "conciliating" them, is tampering with your own destruction! They must be overthrown, annihilated, or you, we, and our country are eternally undone!

CLOSE THE BOOKS!

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Yesterday, the colored men of our city celebrate, by a procession, followed by a public meeting, the completion of the good work of their emancipation by the ratification of the fifteenth amendment to the Federal Constitution. We ardently trust that all may unite in the fervent hope that the rights won for the black race may be so exercised as to benefit not themselves only, but our whole people.

To-day, the American Anti-Slavery Society—which has fought the battle of universal freedom bravely, if not always wisely, for the last forty years—meets to disband its organization, in testimony that its warfare is accomplished. Seldom has so small a body contended so persistently, unflinchingly, for so great a truth; seldom has a cause which, at the outset, seemed to ordinary vision so hopeless, achieved such unqualified triumph in the lifetime of its first apostles.

That triumph is of moment not alone in our country. It tolls the knell of human bondage throughout the civilized world. For the second time the truth is to be established and enforced that a Christian can neither originate nor prolong the hereditary enslavement of any race of men. It may take a few more years to banish the last vestiges of human chattelhood from tropical America; but the end is no longer doubtful nor remote. The dawn of the next century will irradiate no slave-hut in Christendom.

For what has been achieved, as also for its fruits not yet realized, let universal thanksgivings ascend to God. The Millennium is not here, and not likely soon to be. Injustice, oppression, and tyranny—fraud, profligacy, and misery—still darken the earth. Sensuality and iniquity abound. Corruption and prodigality profane the high places of the land. Abject poverty and brutal ignorance are still the lot of millions, even in this boasted land of freedom and opportunity. Yet it is very much to have established firmly the principle that the law is no good man's enemy, but the friend of every virtuous effort. If the State is yet unable to lift all men up, it no longer holds any down. The child born to-morrow in the most squalid hovel may yet become President of the United States.

And now is the time to seal our great triumph by enacting and proclaiming universal amnesty. Our civil war virtually closed with Lee's surrender five years ago. No armed force has marched or fired a shot under the flag of the Southern Confederacy since May, 1865. There are bad men who still commit outrages; there is not, and for years has not been, any open, embodied resistance to the Federal authority and laws. It is high time that every one were officially assured that no penalty still impends over him for anything done or threatened in the interest and under the flag of the Rebellion.

We ought for our own sakes to identify universal amnesty with impartial suffrage. We ought to make one the complement of the other, so that they should henceforth have a common vitality, a common longevity. We ought to be able to say, "The edifice is crowned; the work is complete; henceforth, woe to him who recklessly disturbs and imperils it!"

There are still heart-burnings at the South. There are men who lament the fall of the Confederacy, and do not love the flag of the Union. Proscription and disfranchisement are the aliment whereon their morbid feelings subsist. They are (in effect) patents of nobility in the eyes of a class respectable in numbers and strong in social position. To say of a Southron, "He cannot vote: he is forbidden to hold office," is to invest him with a peculiar and often envied distinction. His children take up the quarrel which a mistaken policy fastens upon him; they are trained to hate the Government which brands him as unworthy the rights of a citizen, and to detest the race with whose enfranchisement his proscription is in their minds identified. We can never have genuine peace while we still hold many thousands as virtual prisoners of war.

Let us close the contest! Let those who are grandly triumphant be wisely magnanimous. Let us shut the temple of Janus, and proclaim to all mankind that we have forgotten that we were lately enemies and remember only that we were formerly brethren. Let us fill the ranks of loyalty by effacing all pretext for further disloyalty. Let the world rejoicingly note that, as the blood of no prostrate foe stains our triumph, no vindictive feeling lingers in our hearts—that we conquered, not for a party, a caste, a section, but for all humanity. Let us have Peace!

A TILT AT TILTON.

From the N. Y. World.

The cause of woman suffrage is not likely to suffer for want of champions. First there was the original "Equal Rights Association," sanctified by the membership of Miss Anthony and Mrs. Stanton. Then some bilious and blighted women of Boston and New Jersey, being envious, it would appear, of the just pre-eminence of these two champions, held a convention to make a new association at Cleveland—far, as they fondly dreamed, from the malign influence of Miss Anthony and the too-persuasive lips of Mrs. Stanton. But, alas, at a critical conjuncture entered to them, thus tranquilly laying snares for her authority, Susan, and proclaimed her love for them and her irrepressible intention of adhering to them for better, for worse. She would never, never desert Mr. Micawber. But the convention passed her by and elected Mr. Beecher to preside over their separate councils. This aroused the anger, it would appear, of Mr. Theodore Tilton, whose paper, the *Independent*, used formerly to be floated by its reports of the sermons of Mr. Beecher, which were all at once withdrawn from it, and it has since picked up a precarious existence by "illustrations" awful to regard, which have converted it into a sort of religious flash paper, having all the piquancy without the impiety of the secular article. But Mr. Beecher has never been beloved by the *Independent* since he withdrew his eloquence from it, and it was naturally objectionable to its editor that Mr. Beecher should come in at the eleventh hour and overshadow him, who had borne the burden and heat of the day in the female suffrage field. The smouldering discontent of Mr. Tilton has broken out into, first a call, next a convention, and now, finally, an association of which the excellent projector is at last the President, having subordinate offices without number. The laborers, truly, are plenteous, but the harvest is "few."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MR. WANAMAKER invites the little gentlemen, together with their parents or guardians, to visit his establishment on SATURDAY, APRIL 9, at which time there will be an EXHIBITION OF HIS BEAUTIFUL SPRING STOCK OF FASHIONABLE CLOTHING FOR YOUTHS AND BOYS, Nos. 818 and 820 CHESNUT Street. FINEST CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT. Ladies having Boys from five to fifteen years of age to clothe should form the acquaintance of our "Youths' Department," where they can find all the latest and best things in Boys' wear.

JAMES E. MURDOCH WILL READ, in his superb style, choice selections from the Bible, Shakespeare, Dickens, and others, at the MEMORIAL CHURCH, corner of BROAD and MASTER Streets, on MONDAY EVENING, April 11. Tickets, 50 cents. Reserved seats, 75 cents. For sale at Gould's, No. 923 Chesnut street, and at the Church in the evening, from 6 to 9 o'clock. 4 9 2t*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.
SUPPLEMENTARY LECTURE,
BY MISS OLIVE LOGAN,
On SATURDAY AFTERNOON, April 16.
Subject (by request)—"GIRLS."
Admission, 50 cents. Reserved Seats, 25 cents extra.
Tickets for sale at Gould's Piano Rooms, No. 923 CHESNUT Street.
Doors open at 2 o'clock P. M.; Lecture at 3 P. M.
CARL SENTZ'S PARLOR ORCHESTRA will perform choice musical selections previous to the Lecture. 4 8 tf

SENATOR REVELS
AT HORTICULTURAL HALL,
On THURSDAY EVENING, April 14.
Subject—"THE PRESS."
Admission.....50 cents.
Reserved Seats.....50 cents extra.
The sale of Secured Seats will commence on
MONDAY MORNING, THE 11TH INST.,
AT 9 O'CLOCK, AT
GOULD'S PIANO ROOMS,
4 8 tf No. 923 CHESNUT Street.

ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS,
NO. 1025 CHESNUT STREET.
SHERIDAN'S RIDE,
GREAT LIFE-SIZE PAINTING,
BY THE POET-ARTIST,
T. BUCHANAN READ,
SIXTH WEEK OF THE EXHIBITION.
READING OF THE POEM TWICE A DAY.
M. JOSEPHINE WARREN will recite each day, at 4 P. M. and 9 P. M., in front of the canvas, the poem of "SHERIDAN' RIDE." [4 4tf
CHROMOS of the Painting (20x25 inches), $10.
Admission.....25 cents
Including the entire valuable collection of the Academy.
Open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and from 7½ to 10 P. M.

OFFICE OF THE FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE CO., PHILADELPHIA, April 4, 1870.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, a semi-annual dividend of SIX PER CENT. and an extra dividend of TEN PER CENT. were declared on the capital stock, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 14th inst., clear of all taxes.
4 4 10t J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE subscribers to the Capital Stock of "THE PEOPLE'S BANK" that a meeting will be held at No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, on THURSDAY, the 5th day of May next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of organizing said Bank and electing officers and directors.
D. B. McGINLEY,
CHARLES A. MILLER,
R. D. BARCLAY,
J. B. WALKER.
4 2t M5

TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.
It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients.
It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and Soothes the Gums!
Purifies and Perfumes the Breath!
Prevents Accumulation of Tartar!
Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
Is a Superior Article for Children!
Sold by all druggists and dentists.
A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor,
3 2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philadelphia.

NO CURE, NO PAY.—FORREST'S JUNIPER TAR—For Coughs, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Spitting of Blood, and Lung Diseases. Immediate relief and positive cure, or price refunded. Sold by FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO., TENTH and MARKET, and A. M. WILSON, NINTH and FILBERT Streets. 4 2stuth5t

WARDALE G. McALLISTER,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
No. 261 BROADWAY,
New York.

HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth with fresh Nitrous Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 911 WALNUT Street. 1 26

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents,
2 5 FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

CLOTHING.

ROCKHILL & WILSON
OPENING EXERCISES.
Gigantic Stock of Spring Garments!!
Raiment for April in Every Variety!!
Every style of Fashionable Spring Clothing!!
Abundant opportunity to buy cheap!!
Tell all your friends of the
GREAT OPENING DAY
AT THE
GREAT BROWN HALL,
WHICH IS WIDE OPEN, and
OPEN ALL DAY, AT
603 and 605 CHESNUT Street.

WESTON & BROTHER,
TAILORS,
S. W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA.
A full assortment of the most approved styles for
SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR,
NOW IN STORE.
A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE. 4 1 3arp

MANTLES AND SHAWLS.

INDIA SHAWLS.
GEORGE FRYER,
No. 916 CHESNUT Street,
Will Open Thursday Morning,
A LOT OF
INDIA SHAWLS
AT MUCH LOWER PRICES THAN FORMERLY, AND LESS THAN GOLD COST. [4 6 2m

FURNITURE, ETC.

RICHMOND & CO.,
FIRST-CLASS
FURNITURE WAREROOMS
No. 45 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
EAST SIDE, ABOVE CHESNUT,
1 5tf PHILADELPHIA

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE
THE LAST GREAT FIRE
IN GALVESTON.
Herring's Safes All Right in Every Instance.
FULL PARTICULARS.

NUMBER ONE.
GALVESTON, Texas, March 1.
Messrs. HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, New York:—Dear Sirs:—It gives us pleasure to add our testimonial as to the Fire-proof qualities of your Safes to the many which you have already.
OUR PATENT CHAMPION SAFE, which we purchased from you thirteen years ago, was opened on the morning after the fire (which occurred on the night of February 23, destroying some of our finest brick buildings), to OUR ENTIRE SATISFACTION, our books and papers being in almost as good condition as when they were placed therein, notwithstanding the intense heat to which the Safe had been subjected.
The locks answered readily to the keys.
Respectfully, etc.,
SHACKELFORD, BROWN & CO.

NUMBER TWO.
GALVESTON, Texas, March 1, 1870.
Messrs. HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, New York:—Dear Sirs:—The fire which occurred during the night of the 23d ultimo destroyed the brick building in which we had our office.
The Safe in our use was one of your PATENT CHAMPIONS, so justly celebrated; it fell from the second story on its face, among Coal Oil and Turpentine, which was still burning when we undertook to open it THIRTY-SIX HOURS after the fire; it had, therefore, during that time been subjected to a most INTENSE HEAT; much to our surprise, we opened it with the key and found our books, papers, etc., in REMARKABLY GOOD ORDER.
We are satisfied from the test to which our Safe was put that YOUR PATENT SAFES ARE PREFERABLE TO ALL OTHERS for resisting the action of Fire.
Respectfully yours, BURNETT & WALL.

NUMBER THREE.
GALVESTON, Texas, March 1, 1870.
Messrs. HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, New York:—Gentlemen:—Another very large and destructive fire visited our Island City on Wednesday night, February 23, reducing to ashes several of our largest business houses. One of your PATENT CHAMPION SAFES, containing our books, papers, and other valuables, including a Gold Watch, remained in the ruins until yesterday afternoon, FIVE DAYS AFTER THE FIRE, before we had it opened. We found the contents in EXCELLENT CONDITION. The great heat to which your Safes have been subjected, and their wonderful victories over the fiery fiend in both of these late very large fires, fully entitle them to the confidence of the business public as SURE AND PERFECT PROTECTION for the preservation of books and valuables in any fire. Truly yours,
COOK & WOODVILLE.

Also, within the past thirty days, at the GREAT FIRES IN NEWARK, N. J., GALESBURG, ILL., TOWANDA, PA., AND RACINE, WIS., HERRING'S SAFES HAVE TRIUMPHED Where others have failed.
FARREL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia.
HERRING & CO., Chicago. [4 9 sth2t
FARREL, HERRING & CO., New Orleans.
HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, No. 251 BROADWAY, corner of Murray street, New York.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

BARTLETT,
No. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
Ever thankful for the patronage extended heretofore, and desirous of further favors, begs announce his SPRING STYLES OF BOOTS and SHOES for Gents' and Boys' wear.
A large assortment of CUSTOM-MADE GOODS, made on his improved Lasts, which are unrivalled for comfort and beauty, enables him to furnish a ready fit at all times. 1 13 thstuD31

F. CHAS. EICHEL,
Fashionable Boot and Shoe
MANUFACTURER,
No. 504 North EIGHTH Street,
3 19 1mrp First Store above Buttonwood St., Philada.

GROCERIES, ETC.

1809.
WARRANTED GENUINE OLD
Government Java Coffee,
Roasted every day, at 40 cents per pound, at
COUSTY'S East End Grocery,
No. 118 South SECOND St.,
2 17 thsto BELOW CHESNUT STREET.

REFRIGERATORS.

XL-ALL REFRIGERATORS ALWAYS RELIABLE.
The subscriber guarantees the make and finish of his SUPERIOR REFRIGERATOR equal in every respect to his former makes. The thousands sold and now in use testify to their superior qualifications. For sale wholesale an retail at the Manufactory, No. 205 CHERRY Street, above Third.
Also, W. F. NICKEL'S Patent Combination ale, beer, and liquor cooler and refrigerator.
3 28thstu3m GEORGE W. NICKELS.

COAL.

PERCIVAL E. BELL. HEWSON NEAFIE
PERCIVAL E. BELL & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Lehigh and Schuylkill Coal,
DEPOT: No. 1220 North NINTH Street,
1 7 West Side, below Master.
Branch Office, No. 407 RICHMOND Street.

PURE LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL
FAMILY, FACTORY, AND BITUMINOUS COALS.
Large stock always on hand.
Southeast corner THIRTEENTH and WILLOW Streets
12 18 4m W. W. & G. D. HAINES.

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street next door to the Post Office 11 19 rp6

STEAMBOAT LINES.

STEAMER S. M. FELTON, FOR WILMINGTON, CHESTER, and BOOK, commencing MONDAY, April 11, leaving Chesnut street wharf at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Returning, leaving Wilmington at 6:30 A. M. and 12:30 P. M. Fare to Wilmington, 25 cents; to Chester or Book, 10 cents. 4 8 3t

THE GREAT WEDDING CARD DEPOT.
New Style
Wedding Invitations,
LOW PRICES.
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
Stationers, Engravers, Steam Power Printers,
mwsi No. 913 ARCH Street.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The inquest in the Williams homicide case has been continued until Monday next.

—James Phillips, twenty-eight years of age, living at No. 2520 Brown street, was killed yesterday afternoon by a gravel bank falling on him, at Twenty-fifth and Brown streets. The Coroner was notified.

—Francis Keyser was arraigned before Alderman R. R. Smith yesterday morning upon the charge of libel, in causing to be published in one of the morning papers an advertisement, which Mrs. Frances Halleback, who keeps a boarding-house at No. 1105 Girard street, alleges was inserted by him in order to injure her character and business. There was testimony to the effect that the obnoxious advertisement was left at the counter of the newspaper office by defendant, Keyser was held to bail in the sum of $800.

—Mr. Michael Maloney, residing at No. 510 Penn street, appeared before Recorder Givin yesterday, and made oath that some weeks since he ordered one Nancy Grace out of his house, and failing to go he pushed her into the entry. He then returned to the room, and subsequently his wife, Ellen Maloney, and Nancy Grace opened the door and threw a quantity of boiling coffee into his face. Michael has been in the hospital for treatment ever since the occurrence, and has only partially recovered from the effects of the burns. His face is dreadfully disfigured. On these representations a warrant was issued for the arrest of both the above-named parties on the charges specified.

—At the annual meeting of the Society of the 6th Army Corps held yesterday the old officers were re-elected as follows:—

Major-General William B. Franklin, President; Major-General H. G. Wright, First Vice-President; Major-General Getty, Second Vice-President; Major-General John Newton, Third Vice-President; General Joseph Jackson, Recording Secretary; Major Harry Masters, Corresponding Secretary; Colonel Samuel Truesdell, Treasurer; General Neill, and Colonels Latta and Ellmaker, Executive Committee.

—A Cavalry Corps Association was organized at the Continental Hotel yesterday, and the following officers were elected:—President, Major-General Alfred Pleasonton; Vice-President, General Fitzhugh; Captain Mitchell declined the position of Secretary, when Major Whitehead was elected; Treasurer, Captain Corson; Historian of the Association, Major R. P. Pease.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 112¾.

—Mr. Barry, of Mississippi, was admitted to his seat in the House yesterday.

—Two robbers murdered a farmer and his wife near Colona, Ill., on the night of the 5th instant.

—Terry Cotton, who was to have been hanged at Galveston yesterday for murder, committed suicide early in the morning by taking morphine.

—Mr. A. A. Bradley, colored, has withdrawn his application for admission to the United States Supreme Court Bar.

—Governor Senter, of Tennessee, is in Washington, to tell the Reconstruction Committee what he knows about the political troubles in his State, and to suggest a remedy.

—Dr. I. T. Hayes, the Arctic explorer, has been requested to appear before committees of the Senate and House, to give them his views upon the projected expedition to the Polar seas.

—Henry A. Wise appeared in the United States Supreme Court, and in order to be heard in the cause he represented he took the oath of allegiance.

Foreign Affairs.

—Tranquillity is said to be restored in Spain.

—Montpensier is under arrest at Madrid, and is to be tried for shooting Prince Henry.

—England is preparing for elaborate scientific observations of the next eclipse of the sun.

—The Chinese Embassy, after visiting Brussels, Paris, Madrid, Lisbon, and Florence, will return to China in July.

—Scott Russell, the engineer, believes in the feasibility and predicts the early commencement of the Darien Canal.

—It was reported that after returning from the review yesterday Napoleon had a long fainting fit. It seems, however, that he did not attend the review at all.

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, April 9, 1870.

Cuticular Poison.

Dr. Chandler, Chemist to the Board of Health, has just completed some experiments upon substances used for dyeing the hair and whitening the complexion. It is a sort of therapeutic *dilettantism* to engage his attention; but just at present—owing, let us hope, to the exceptional health of the city—the board has nothing more important to absorb its attention. The experiments of Dr. Chandler prove precisely what has been proved over and over again, to wit: that the foundation of almost all dyes for the hair is lead, and that people who use those containing it do so at great risk. When you see hair which the age and habits of the owner inform you ought by right to be grey, you may feel pretty certain that she is a slow suicide. So likewise with the complexion. Dr. Chandler has proved, and announces it as a new and startling fact never before made public, that lead is one of the principal ingredients of articles used for beautifying the complexion, particularly for whitening it. An interesting pallor is synonymous with palsy and paralysis. The "leaden" hue of death may be said to be truthfully descriptive in a double sense. If the doctors are to be believed, lead in cosmetics brings down as many victims in proportion as bullets do on the field. The feminine toilet-table conceals the undertakers'; the bloom of youth trembles in the neighborhood of the gloom of death, and *emails* and lotions only provide masks underneath which poison eats its way.

Sunday Drinks.

It seems that, after all, we are not to have our Sunday beer. Lager and liquor-selling, generally, upon the Sabbath are not to be for us. Already saloons and restaurants had commenced to open their bars, but the attitude of Genet will cause them to collapse again like a suddenly closed fan.

The "Herald" and Miss Thompson.

The *Herald* has been publishing scandal about Miss Lydia Thompson one day, and contradicting it in cards from Miss Lydia Thompson the next. Between rehearsals, bitter reviews from some newspapers, dead silence from others, and an enormous newspaper correspondence pressing upon her, this young lady has quite enough to do and to bear. The wonder is that she does and bears it so well.

Managerial Reminiscences.

There is a certain manager known to New York as not altogether disconnected with the success of Italian opera in this city, who, although in the possession of plenty of means, yet allows a small debt, contracted under peculiar circumstances, to remain unpaid. The circumstances are so peculiar as to warrant the telling. Some years ago this manager was attacked by the *Herald* in a very virulent manner, but with an intensity for which the newspaper thought it had abundant cause. At any rate it pitched into him right and left, and, as the saying is, did not leave him a leg to stand upon. The poor man was at his wits' end. He did not know what to do. His season had been successful so far, and promised to continue so, but what of that so long as his enemy had so splendid an opportunity to blackguard him, while he had none of replying? Neither money nor applause nor the eulogy of other journals could compensate him for the attacks of this relentless foe. So late one night, when the opera was over, and the *tenori* and *prime donne* were partaking of one of those jolly little suppers which are always enjoyed so much when the season is propitious, Mr. Doldrum bethought him of a newspaper that would be friendly to him, and print some sort of a reply that would shut the *Herald* up. Somehow or other he did not get in town until it was so late as to be very early; one of those early hours, in fact, when the printers begin to go home, and night-editors wonder whether it is almost time for them to go. However, late as it was, Doldrum burst in upon a managing editor whom he found just ready to depart. To him he explained his case, and implored him for the love of heaven, to say nothing of Italian opera, to print a refutation in the morning's paper. The managing editor told him that it was impossible, that the typos had left, that the forms were locked up, etc. etc., giving him a dozen reasons that would have satisfied anybody not laboring under Italian opera on the brain. But Doldrum had made up his mind that if the thing were possible it should be done. So he burst into tears, wrung his hands, and exclaimed:—"Wo is me; I am undone!" This melted the managing editor. He raised Doldrum, lent him a clean pocket-handkerchief to wipe his eyes with, sent the printer's devil out to all the neighboring public houses to collect the scattered typos (who had to be paid extra), and had the article set up and printed in that day's paper! Doldrum was converted to the highest pinnacle of earthly bliss, told the managing editor to send up the bill in the course of the day, and promised him a box at the opera forever. The managing editor thought he knew human nature, and opined that an honest heart beat in Doldrum's bosom. So he sent up the bill next day.

I say he sent up the bill next day.

That bill was sent up every week regularly for several years, and has never been paid to this day.

The Fifteenth Amendment.

Thousands of people were detained for hours yesterday in consequence of the dusky procession of new-made voters parading in the streets. Black and brown belles of every variety of shade and tint were out riding in barouches and filling the street cars. You might almost have thought that New York was populated by colored people, with a few white ones sprinkled in by way of contrast. And those colored people were remarkably jubilant, and the white folks generally were much more tolerant, more sympathetic, than could have been expected, and seemed to agree that the day ought to be considered as a sort of colored Fourth of July. Still it did occur to a large quantity of business men, and others who were retarded in their pursuits, that no procession ought to be allowed to interfere to such an extent with the transaction of public business. All the cars on the west side of the town going north and south were detained for an unseasonable time, and the patience of passengers who had no particular fancy for the show was seriously tested.

ALI BABA.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE CHESNUT the "Bioplastic" Troupe and the Lauri pantomimists will give their last performances this afternoon and evening.

On Monday Mrs. J. A. Oates and her burlesque combination will appear in *The Field of the Cloth of Gold.*

AT THE WALNUT Mr. Chanfrau will appear this afternoon as "Wool," in the drama of *The Hidden Hand*, and this evening as "Mose" and "Solon Shingle." The performance this evening will conclude with the drama of *The Peep Show Man.* On Monday Mrs. Walcot will have a benefit.

AT THE ARCH the drama of *Frou-Frou* will be repeated this evening.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE a first-rate Saturday night bill is announced.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE an entertaining variety of songs, dances, and burlesques will be given this evening.

SIGNOR BLITZ, JR., will give an exhibition of magic at the Assembly Building this evening.

THE SENTZ-HASSLER ORCHESTRA will give a matinee to-day at Musical Fund Hall for the benefit of Colonel Robert W. Renshaw.

OLE BULL will give a grand concert at the Academy of Music on Tuesday evening next assisted by Miss Hattie Safford, Mr. William Macdonald, and Mr. Edward Hoffman. The sale of seats begins at Gould's music store to-day.

THE PANORAMA OF "THE PILGRIM" will be exhibited this afternoon and evening at Concert Hall.

JAMES E. MURDOCH, Esq., will read at the Memorial Church, Broad and Master streets, on Monday evening.

SENATOR REVELS will lecture at Horticultural Hall on Thursday evening next. Subject, "The Press."

MAJOR-GENERAL THOMAS.

The Obsequies at Troy Yesterday.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE FUNERAL.

TROY, April 8.—With cloudless sky and genial warmth pervading the atmosphere, the day here is all that could be desired for the public demonstration. During the past few days the preparations for the funeral of Major-General Thomas have been conducted by the Common Council committee, consisting of Aldermen Prentice, Don, and Wager, and Citizen's Committee, of which ex-Mayor McComble is chairman.

General McDowell arrived on Wednesday night and assumed direct charge of the arrangements; and yesterday afternoon General Sherman also arrived and exercised supervisory authority over the preliminary preparations. National representatives and our citizens alike determined that nothing should be left undone that could in any manner contribute to the honor of a fallen chieftain. Troops from New York harbor and vicinity, detailed by General McDowell as an escort, arrived here on the Vanderbilt shortly after seven o'clock this morning. They remained on the boat until the hour assigned for the forming of the procession. These troops comprised six companies, as follows:—Two companies of Engineers from Willett's Point, one hundred men each; one company of 1st Artillery; four companies of 1st United States Artillery, and two companies of General Service Infantry.

THE SERVICES.

St. Paul's Church, where the exercises took place, was draped with American flags bordered with crape, and emblems of grief met the eye in every part of the edifice. Bishop Doane read the service, and Professor Gay presided at the organ. The musical portion of the exercises consisted of the hymn "Brief is Life," and solo, "I Know that my Redeemer Liveth," from the oratorio of the Messiah. The procession then formed in the following order and marched to solemn music to the cemetery:—Officiating clergy, body pall-bearers; Major-Generals Meade, Rosecrans, Schofield, Hooker, Granger, Newton, Hazen; Brigadier-General Mackay, President of the United States, Secretary of War, General of the Army, two bands of music, committee of the Senate of the United States, committee of the House of Representatives, Troops of National Guards, N. Y. and independent military organizations; escort composed of two companies of engineers from Fort Schuyler, and three companies from Fort Columbus, the last numbering fifty men each.

PRESIDENT GRANT AND OTHERS.

President Grant, accompanied by Generals Dent and Porter, Secretaries Belknap and Robeson, Postmaster-General Creswell, and the Congressional delegation, arrived in the morning train from New York. President Grant, Senator Fenton, and Generals Dent and Porter are guests of Mr. Francis, of the Troy *Times*.

Secretary Belknap is stopping with Commodore Prince, the Postmaster-General is with S. B. Saxton, and Secretary Robeson is at the Troy House. Generals Schofield, Roberts, Lowe, McKee, Barrett, Pitcher, Fullerton, Foster, Rice, De Peyster, Barnum, Taylor, Abbott, Marshall, Baine, Newton, and Granger are at the Troy House.

Hon. Horace Capron, Commissioner of Agriculture, E. V. Smalley, Clerk of Military Committee of the House of Representatives, A. B. Underwood, of Boston Custom House, and Dr. J. C. McKee, of the United States Army, are also at the Troy House. Lieutenant Willard, who accompanied the remains of the deceased General from San Francisco to Troy, is a guest of the Mansion House.

BUSINESS SUSPENDED.

A large number of stores on Main street were closed during the moving of the procession. The rooms of the Young Men's Association were closed from 11 to 3 o'clock, and business suspended from 11 until 2 o'clock. The post office and other public offices were also closed until after the funeral. The city wears a sombre look; public and private buildings wear the emblems of mourning; the streets are filled with people, and all the morning martial men marched to and fro to the beating of muffled drums, taking their places in the line of the funeral cortege.

THOSE PRESENT.

The President, Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of War, Attorney-General, Postmaster-General, General Sherman, Congressional delegation, representatives of the army of the United States, the Governor and Legislature of this State, citizens and dignitaries of all ranks of life, are present to testify the nation's sense of the irreparable loss it has sustained in the death of the man who is to-day consigned with so much solemnity to the grave.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES..... 5:31 | MOON RISES..... 1:35
SUN SETS..... 6:33 | HIGH WATER..... 8:11

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

GEORGE L. BUZBY, GEORGE N. TATHAM, D. C. McCAMMON, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

COMMITTEE ON ARBITRATION.

John O. James, Geo. L. Buzby, E. A. Souder, Wm. W. Paul, Thomas L. Gillespie.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamer Diamond State, Wood, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Brig Lewis Clark, Bartlett, Port Spain, Knight & Sons.
Schr C. F. Young, Richardson, Matanzas, Warren & Gregg.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Saxon, Sears, 48 hours from Boston, with mdse. and passengers to H. Winsor & Co. Inside the Capes early yesterday morning, saw ship Castine, for Antwerp, bound out; off Brandywine Light, ship Winnifred, for Antwerp, bound out; below the Buoy on the Brown, ship Julia (Br.) from Liverpool; above Brandywine, ships Theobald, from Liverpool; Royal Charlie, from do.; and bark Ocean (Br.) from do., and a British brig unknown; below Ledge Light, British ship Andrew Lovett, from Ardrossan, and a British bark unknown; below Bombay Hook, ship Centaur, from Liverpool, in tow, coming up; ship Aurora, from Ardrossan, and four deeply loaded schooners; above Bombay Hook, brig Iza, from Sagua, and schr Nellie Starr, from Ponce; off Liston's, a British brig unknown; above Reedy Island, British brig Branch, from Cienfuegos; schrs Z. Bailiway (? Ben Halliday, from Pensacola); Thos. Clyde, from Trinidad; Mary Vancleaf, and several others unknown; above New Castle, schrs S. P. M. Tasker, from Savannah; Annie Murchie, Sarah Bruen.

Steamer D. Utley, Davis, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer S. C. Walker, Sherin, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Tacony, Nichols, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Ital. bark Eugenia, Benfante, 75 days from Palermo, with fruit to Dallett & Son.
Brig Eliza Henrietta, Dahnis, 14 days from Sagua, with sugar to Geo. C. Carson & Co. Encountered very heavy weather the entire passage.
Brig E. A. Bernard, Reed, 20 days from Matanzas, with molasses to John Mason & Co.—vessel to Souder & Adams.
Schr C. W. May, Kimmey, 22 days from Trinidad, with sugar to S. & W. Welsh. Have had bad weather north of lat. 32.
Schr Wm. B. Thomas, Winsmore, 16 days from Cienfuegos, with sugar to Geo. C. Carson & Co.
Schr M. A. Folsom, Rose, 12 days from Matanzas, with molasses to Thos. Wattson & Sons—vessel to Warren & Gregg.
Schr A. E. Derrickson, Tunnell, from brig Manlius, ashore at Clarke's Point, with 71 hhds. and 9 boxes sugar to Dallett & Son.
Schr Eliza A. West, Evans, from brig Manlius, ashore at Clarke's Point, with 65 hhds. and 9 boxes sugar to Dallett & Son.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, April 8.—Seven barges leave in tow to-night for Baltimore, light.

BALTIMORE OFFICE, April 8.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—Cascadilla, G. H. Stewart, G. C. Satterlee, H. L. Wilgus, H. Campbell, F. E. Greenman, and San Jacinto, all with coal for New York.
Joseph Lord, with coal, for Philadelphia.
Flour City, with phosphate, for Newark, N. J.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, April 9.—Barge J. E. Dunham, with coal for Baltimore, left last evening. L. D. Cummings, with chalk, left for New York to-day. L. S. C.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Bazaar, Jellerson, hence, was going up to New Orleans 2d inst.
Ship Thomas Harward, Strickland, cleared at New Orleans 2d inst. for Havre, with 3152 bales cotton, etc.
Steamship Whirlwind, Sherman, hence, at Providence 6th inst.
Steamship J. W. Everman, Hinckley, hence, at Richmond P. M. 6th inst., and sailed again A. M. 7th to return.
Bark Ella Moore, Marsters, hence, remained at Antwerp 24th ult. for New York soon.
Bark Isaac R. Davis, Hand, hence, at Zaza 20th ult.
Brig Dominion, White, hence for Halifax, at Portland 6th inst.
Brig Kate Foster, Fickett, for Philadelphia, at Sagua 10 days since.
Schr Challenge, from Searsport for Philadelphia, at Portland 6th inst.
Schr F. R. Baird, Ireland, for Philadelphia, at Sagua 10 days since.
Schr E. F. Cabada, Stover, from Mobile, at Sagua 10 days since for Philadelphia.
Schr A. E. Safford, Powell, for Philadelphia, sailed from Fall River 6th inst.
Schr T. B. Colton, Robinson, hence, at Galveston 1st inst.
Schr Goddess, Kelley, hence, at Boston 6th inst.
Schr Chalons, Thomas, from Searsport for Philadelphia, at Boothbay 27th ult.
Schr George S. Adams, Baker, for Philadelphia, cleared at Portland 4th inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

All the iron can and nun buoys which were taken up in November last, and substituted by spar buoys for the winter, in Long Island Sound and tributaries, will be replaced during this month in their proper positions.

The French Government has given notice that from the 15th day of March, 1870, the following alteration would be made in the green light on the South Mole of the port of Algiers, for the purpose of indicating the progress of extension of the North Mole.

The light will be obscured from the direction of the red light on the North Mole, to the Belle Buoy at the extremity of the Mole in the course of construction, or through an angle of about 36 degrees.

Directions—Vessels approaching the port from the northward should, after sighting the red light on the North Mole, steer south, keeping, at the least, a quarter of a mile to the eastward of the red light until the green light of the South Mole is seen, in order to clear the extremity of the Mole in construction, and then steer in between the lights. In passing in, the green light will be briefly obscured in the direction as above described.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO., No. 706 CHESNUT Street.
11 9

FINE STATIONERY,

ARMS, MONOGRAMS, ILLUMINATING, ETC.
DREKA, 1033 CHESNUT Street,
Card Engraver and Stationer.

PIANOS.

GRAND OPENING.

RARE CHANCE.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS TO THE PUBLIC AT

Wholesale Prices,

(FOR A SHORT TIME ONLY),

THE DECKER BROS., KRANICH, BACH & CO., } PIANOS.

They are inferior to none, and in some respects superior to

STEINWAY'S.

WILLIAM BLASIUS,

(LATE AGENT FOR STEINWAY'S,)

No. 1008 CHESNUT Street,

Next door to my former place. 4 2 1m

CHARLES BLASIUS,

SOLE AGENT FOR THE SALE OF

STEINWAY & SONS'

World-Renowned Piano,

(Agent for Steinway & Sons since 1856.)

WAREROOMS,

No. 1006 CHESNUT Street,

19 tf6p PHILADELPHIA.

ALBRECHT, RIEKES & SCHMIDT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Full guarantee and moderate prices.
WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

SOAP.

Carbolic Acid Soaps,

Manufactured by James Buchan & Co.
NEW YORK.

Carbolic Toilet Soap.
Carbolic Bath Soap.
Carbolic Medicinal Soap.
Carbolic Shaving Soap.

These Soaps are made from the choicest ingredients, and are offered as a very superior article.

They are to a great degree preventive of infectious diseases, valuable in all cutaneous affections, prevent scalding, chafing, and sore-head in infants. They keep the skin soft and smooth. For the bath they have peculiarly refreshing qualities.

CARBOLIC LAUNDRY SOAP.

This is a pure article, containing no excess of alkali, which in many of the soaps now sold is so destructive to clothing. Hospitals, asylums, prisons, vessels, hotels, restaurants, boarding-houses, and private families will find this soap invaluable for washing dishes and keeping sinks free from grease. Bedding and clothing used by the sick, even from the most infectious diseases, as small-pox, virulent fevers, etc., are completely disinfected by its use.

CARBOLIC DISINFECTING SOAP,

For washing horses, cattle, pigs, dogs, etc., to rid of and protect them from vermin, and is indispensable to every stock-raiser and owner. It will positively destroy all insect life on cattle, and cure mange, scratches, and sores of all kinds.

ALSO,

CARBOLIC PLANT PROTECTOR,
CARBOLIC SOFT SOAP,
CRESYLIC OINTMENT,
CRESYLIC SHEEP DIP

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. [3 15 tuthsim

WHOLESALE AGENTS,

JOHN WYETH & BRO.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS, ETC.

NOBLIT, BROWN, NOBLIT & CO.,

Nos. 222 and 218 S. SECOND Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

Importers, Manufacturers and Dealers in

Upholstery Goods,

Car Trimmings,

Cabinet Makers' and Undertakers' Findings,

Swiss and Nottingham Curtains,

Hair Seating, Curled Hair Bedding,

ETC. ETC., [3 18 2mop

Wholesale and Retail.

CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES.

WM. D. ROGERS,

CARRIAGE BUILDER,

ORIGINAL AND ONLY

Manufacturer of the Celebrated

ROGERS CARRIAGES,

1009 and 1011

CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

New and elegant styles of Carriages constantly produced. 3 22 tuths3mrp

DYEING AND SCOURING.

JOSEPH MOTTET,

ELEVE DE PARIS,
FRENCH STEAM DYEING AND SCOURING,
On any kind of Wearing Apparel, for Ladies, Gents, and Children. Patent apparatus for Stretching Pants from one to five inches.
No. 209 S. NINTH Street, Philadelphia.
9f

PAPER HANGINGS.

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1033 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh. Branch, No. 207 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey. 10f

AGRICULTURAL.

LANDRETH'S EXTRA EARLY PEAS, as pure and reliable as ever. For sale by D. LANDRETH & SON, Nos. 21 and 23 South SIXTH Street.

NOTE.—Nearly fifty years ago (1820-21) our predecessors in business, the late D. & C. Landreth, introduced and named the above Pea, and this to day it remains unequalled in earliness, productiveness, and general good qualities combined. There have sprung up, as might have been expected, numerous spurious and degenerate varieties, termed "Extra Early;" therefore, all persons who have occasion to purchase have need to be on their guard. 1t*

BUIST'S WARRANTED GARDEN SEEDS.—The Seeds we offer are exclusively those of our own growth, and will be found far superior to those generally sold by dealers. Market gardeners and private families, to whom reliable seeds are of the utmost importance, should obtain their supplies from BUIST'S SEED WAREHOUSE, Nos. 922 and 924 MARKET Street, above Ninth. Call or send for Buist's Garden Manual and Price List for 1870, which contains 120 pages of useful information to country residents. 3 17 1m

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND GARDEN TOOLS.—Ploughs, Harrows, Cultivators, Seed Sowers, Churns, Garden and Field Rollers, Lawn Mowers, Railroad and Garden Wheelbarrows; Hay, Straw, and Fodder Cutters, all at reduced prices. Call and examine our stock ROBERT BUIST, Jr., SEED WAREHOUSE, 3 17 1m Nos. 922 and 924 MARKET Street.

THE PHILADELPHIA LAWN MOWER.—This is the most improved hand machine made, and is just the article needed by all who have grass to cut. It can be operated by a lady without fatigue. Price $28, and every Mower warranted. Sold by ROBERT BUIST, Jr., SEED WAREHOUSE, 3 17 1m Nos. 922 and 924 MARKET Street.

APPLE, PEAR, CHERRY, AND PEACH, Dwarf and Standard, in bearing order; Shade Trees (large), Evergreens for Lawns, Hedges, etc. Address, J. PERKINS, MOORESTOWN, N. J. 4 8 2t*

MEDICAL.

THE UNIVERSITY MEDICINES ARE THE FAVORITE PRESCRIPTIONS OF THE

New York Medical University.

Reliable Remedies of a high Scientific character, designed for the cure of all diseases.
PREPARED STRICTLY ACCORDING TO THE LAWS OF MEDICAL CHEMISTRY.

The University Medicines are prepared in consonance with the views of a number of distinguished living American Physicians, who believe that the time is come when educated Physicians should arise and make a decisive effort to overthrow the health-destroying system of Quackery prevailing in every town and city, and substitute SCIENTIFIC RESPONSIBLE REMEDIALS, in place of the worthless or dangerous Patent Medicines flooding the country.

These remedies are prepared by the newly discovered Chemical process of Professor Scott, termed STEAM FILTRATION, by which the entire Active Principle of any herb, drug, or chemical is thoroughly extracted, and its curative properties increased a hundred fold over those made in the ordinary manner.

They are standard, most of the ingredients constituting them having been used by the physicians of the University, in their private practice, for more than twenty years.

Although first recently brought before the public in their present form as FIRESIDE REMEDIES, they are rapidly superseding the old poisons, Patent Medicines and Nauseous Drugs.

They are taken in small doses.
They are pleasant to the taste.
Their effects are almost instantaneous.
They are harmless to all
We have no one CURE ALL for all diseases, but a regular system of Remedies for each distinct class of maladies.

A list of our Remedies and a valuable Medical Book sent free to any address.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH:
Corner of SEVENTEENTH and CHESNUT Streets.
ADVICE FREE.
28 imrp JOSEPH C. HARROLD.

NEW DISCOVERY.—ELIXIR J. F. BERNARD—TONISTHENIQUE, ANTI-DYSPEPTIC. The several observations made by the best physicians of the Faculte de Paris have proved that the sicknesses arising from impoverishment of the blood or nervous exhaustion, viz.:—Anæmia, Chlorosis, Sympathisme, Phthisic, Diabetes, Albuminuria, Scorbut, etc., etc., are radically cured with the ELIXIR J. F. BERNARD. General Depot—A. BERNARD, No. 51 CEDAR Street, 2d floor. For sale by all respectable druggists. 3 1 tuths6

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.—THOMAS W. SWEENEY, of Reading, in the County of Berks, and State of Pennsylvania, in the said District, a Bankrupt, who formerly carried on business in Philadelphia, Pa., under the firm name of T. W. Sweeney, Jr., said firm being composed of himself and Jacob H. Hollman and Isaac Wells, both of Minersville, Pa., having petitioned for his discharge, a meeting of creditors will be held on the 12th day of April, A. D. 1870 at 2 o'clock P. M., before Register H. MALTZBERGER, at his office, No. 46 N. SIXTH Street, Reading, Pa., that the examination of the said bankrupt may be finished, and any business of meetings required by sections 27 or 28 of the act of Congress transacted. The Register will certify whether the Bankrupt has conformed to his duty. A hearing will also be had on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of April, A. D. 1870, before the Court at Philadelphia, at 10 o'clock A. M., when and where parties in interest may show cause against the discharge.

Witness the Hon. JOHN CADWALADER, Judge of the said District Court, and the seal thereof, at Philadelphia, the 19th day of March, A. D. 1870. (L. S.)

G. R. FOX, Clerk.
Attest—H. MALTZBERGER, Register. 4 1 t27

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of ROBERT C. McLEOD, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of THOMAS C. McLEOD and JOHN J. BARTHOLOMEW, Executors of the estate of ROBERT McLEOD, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purposes of his appointment, on THURSDAY, April 7, 1870, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 118 South SIXTH Street (second story), in the city of Philadelphia.

EGBERT K. NICHOLS, 3 31 thstu5t Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of JAMES RICE, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of MARY RICE, Administratrix of JAMES RICE, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, April 19, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 131 S. FIFTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia. 4 7 thstu5t

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH, S. W. CORNER SIXTH AND SANSOM STS. PROPOSALS FOR STREET CLEANING.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the OFFICE of the BOARD OF HEALTH until 12 o'clock noon, on the 19th day of April, 1870, for cleaning and keeping thoroughly clean at all times, from the date of contract to the 31st day of December, 1871, all the paved streets, alleys, courts, inlets, market houses, gutters, gutters under railroad crossings, gutters of unpaved streets, and all other public highways, and the immediate removal of all filth and dirt therefrom, after the same has been collected together. Also, the removal of ashes, and the collection and burial of all dead animals in the built-up portion of the city lying north of Allegheny avenue, known as Bridesburg and Frankford, and termed the Twentieth district.

Each bid must be accompanied with a certificate from the City Solicitor that security has been entered at the Law Department in the sum of five hundred dollars ($500), in compliance with an ordinance of Councils approved May 1, 1860.

The Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Warrants for the payment of said contracts will be drawn in conformity with section five of the act of Assembly approved March 18, 1869.

Envelopes enclosing proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Street Cleaning."

ELIAB WARD, M. D., President.
CHAS. B. BARRETT, Secretary. 4 8 10t

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF A NAVY VESSEL.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 6, 1870.

The Navy Department will offer for sale at PUBLIC AUCTION, at the United States Navy Yard, Brooklyn, on the 23d day of April, 1870, at 12 o'clock, M., the live-oak frame, copper-fastened screw steamer

SEMINOLE,

of 800 tons, old measurement.

The vessel and her inventory can be examined at any time on application to the Commandant of the Yard. One-half of the whole amount of the purchase money must be deposited at the time of adjudication, and the balance within five (5) days thereafter, and the vessel must be removed from the Navy Yard within two (2) weeks from the day of sale.

The Government reserves the right to withdraw the vessel from sale for any purchaser who will pay the appraised value, with an increase of ten (10) per centum thereto. 4 5 tuths6t

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

CLOTH HOUSE.

JAMES & HUBER,

No. 11 North SECOND Street,

Sign of the Golden Lamb,

Are now receiving a large and splendid assortment of new styles of

FANCY CASSIMERES

And standard makes of DOESKINS, CLOTHS and COATINGS, [3 28 mws

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE. Begins at 8. LAST APPEARANCE TO-NIGHT OF THE GERMAN BIOPLASTIC TROUPE. LAURI FAMILY OF PANTOMIMISTS. PRISMATIC FOUNTAINS, TABLEAUX VIVANTS, and PROFESSOR SCHMIDT AND PUPILS. MONDAY MRS. JAMES A. OATES' COMPANY. FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—THIS (Saturday) EVENING, April 9, Last night of the celebrated eccentric comedian, MR. F. S. CHANFRAU. By desire, A. N. Bakee's drama, entitled MOSE; OR, A GLANCE AT NEW YORK. Mose.....MR. F. S. CHANFRAU To commence with the comic drama of SOLON SHINGLE. Solon Shingle.....Mr. F. S. CHANFRAU To conclude with the domestic drama of THE PEEP-SHOW MAN. MATINEE THIS (Saturday) AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock. When will be presented THE HIDDEN HAND.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 8. FROU-FROU AT THE ARCH. MONDAY, AND EVERY EVENING, Mr. Augustin Daly's successful comedy from the French, entitled FROU-FROU, With every Scene, Costume, and Appointment New. MRS. JOHN DREW as GILBERTE. Aided by the full Company. Seats secured six days in advance.

FOX'S AMERICAN THEATRE, WALNUT Street, above Eighth, EVERY EVENING, world-renowned Gymnasts, the CARLO BROTHERS, FRANK WOOD, DICK CLARKE, MASTER WARREN, ROBERT BUTLER; STAR PANTOMIME TROUPE.—The best Pantomimists in the world, in "Dodging for a Wife," "La Reveirie Diabolique," and "Robert Macaire." Mad'lle De Rosa and Mad'lle La Rosa in two new Ballets.

DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE, SEVENTH St., below Arch (Late Theatre Comique) CONTINUED BRILLIANT SUCCESS. THIS EVENING, DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S GIGANTIC MINSTRELS OFFER A GREAT SENSATION BILL. First Time—Dougherty's Hunkey and Dory. First Time—Burlesque Paris Milliner.

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE, ELEVENTH Street, above Chesnut. THE FAMILY RESORT. CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS, the great Star Troupe of the world, in their unequalled ETHIOPIAN SOIREES, BEAUTIFUL BALLADS, SONGS, OPERATIC SELECTIONS, and LAUGHABLE BURLESQUES EVERY EVENING J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager. R. F. SIMPSON, Treasurer. 9 16 6m

OLE BULL RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCES ONE GRAND CONCERT At the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Philadelphia, TUESDAY EVENING, April 12, assisted by the following artists:—
Miss HATTIE SAFFORD, The favorite Soprano.
Mr. WILLIAM MACDONALD, The popular Tenor.
Mr. EDWARD HOFFMAN, The distinguished Pianist and Composer.
Admission, $1. Family Circle, 50 cents. No extra charge for Reserved Seats. Sale of tickets begins at Gould's Music Store, on Saturday Morning, April 9, 1870, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Concert begins at 8. ALEX. BULL, Business Manager. J. JAY WATSON, Agent. 4 8 4t

TEMPLE OF WONDERS, ASSEMBLY BUILDING. SIGNOR BLITZ, Jr. SPHYNX. SPHYNX. SPHYNX. MAGIC, VENTRILOQUISM, and CANARIES. EVERY EVENING at 7½, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3.

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN, Nos. 720, 722, 724, and 726 VINE Street. THE GRAND ORCHESTRION, formerly the property of the GRAND DUKE OF BADEN, purchased at great expense by JACOB VALER, of this city, in combination with FLAMER'S ORCHESTRA and Miss NELLIE ANDERSON, will perform EVERY AFTERNOON

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED), AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING, No. 108 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1870.

THE NEW CHAMPION OF THE VIRGINIA RADICALS.

HENRY A. WISE, the valiant and irrepressible ex-Governor of Virginia, has appeared before the public in a new character. As an ex-Secessionist he boasts that he is still an unrepentant Rebel, but as a lawyer he has entered the lists as counsel for Chahoon, the Mayor of Richmond, who acts under the authority of the Reconstruction acts. Ex-Governor Wells, the late radical Governor of Virginia, is an associate counsel of Wise in this proceeding, and the party against whom it is directed is Ellison, or Ellyson, who seeks to exercise the powers of the Mayoralty of Richmond by virtue of an act passed by the conservative Legislature and signed by the conservative Governor of the State. As a lawyer, therefore, the great Virginia fire-eater is now arrayed on the side favored by the most ultra-Abolitionists, and his latest forensic effort was an earnest and vigorous defence of the injunction issued by Judge Underwood, which forbid Ellyson from attempting to act as Mayor of Richmond, under penalty of imprisonment. It remains to be seen whether Wise has become the advocate of Chahoon as a mere matter of business, or whether his action has a deeper significance. It is not improbable that he has taken his present position with the intention of making himself a leader of the radical party of Virginia. He is accustomed to bold and desperate political movements, and can change front with wonderful adroitness. He flattered the slaveholders in the day of their power, and derided the negroes, but since times have changed, and the freedmen have obtained the whip-hand of their old oppressors, Wise may yet outbid all Democratic, conservative, and radical competitors in his efforts to win the sweet voices of the newly enfranchised voters. Endowed with inordinate ambition, and gifted with no small share of genius, the ex-leader of the fire-eaters may yet become the most thoroughly reconstructed and regenerated Rebel of his State, and in due season he might even hope to run as a candidate for Vice-President on a ticket headed by a negro aspirant for the first station in the land.

THE FISHERY QUESTION.

THE Canadians, enraged at the refusal of the United States to renew the Reciprocity treaty, have revived the old dispute about the fisheries, and there is every probability that trouble will ensue if the authorities of the "New Dominion" attempt to exclude the fishermen of the United States from the fishing grounds on the plea that they have exclusive jurisdiction over all the waters between headland and headland. If there is any difficulty upon this subject, the only right policy for the United States to pursue will be to take a firm stand, and insist upon the matter being settled definitely at once and forever. We cannot afford to be annoyed upon such a subject as this by the Blue-noses any longer, and it will obviate further trouble if they are given to understand definitely that there will be no abatement on any pretext from what we consider our just rights.

Our Government on more than one occasion has allowed itself, for the sake of avoiding a threatened conflict, to be bullied into making improper concessions to the British with regard to boundary questions, the fisheries, and other matters that have been brought into controversy; and it is time now that they were given to understand that we are the masters of this continent, and that we propose in future to show that we have the ability as well as the disposition not only to resist any such insolent measures on the part of the Canadians as the attempt on their part to enforce their old claim with regard to the fisheries would be, but to retaliate in such a manner as will put us in absolute possession not only of the fisheries but of all the country adjoining them. The time is not very far off when the necessity for the United States to have the control of the outlet and entire course of the St. Lawrence river will be pressed upon the attention of the public: and if the Canadians propose to get up a conflict with regard to the fisheries, it would perhaps be expedient to settle a present and a prospective matter of controversy at the same time by taking possession of all the territory to the south of the St. Lawrence.

DISCRIMINATION.

THE great problem of the Democratic managers at this time is to secure as large a proportion of the colored votes as possible without embracing the African as a man and a brother in such an open and undisguised manner as to disgust the rank and file of the unterrified. The problem is a knotty one, and if the Democracy of to-day succeed in solving it, they will show themselves to be better masters of strategy than any one would have reason to expect from their performances during the last decade. The Richmond *Dispatch*, since the ratification of the fifteenth amendment, has shown a commendable interest in the political welfare of the American citizens of African descent, and it strongly urges upon them the impolicy of all casting their ballots one way, and that way being against the Democracy. The *Dispatch* says:—

"Until colored people 'discriminate,' it is clear they have no discrimination: and as long as they go like a flock of sheep (all one way), they will prove themselves unworthy to be voters."

The formation of an African party—if we may call it so—would undoubtedly be a mistake, but there is no present danger that any such party will be formed or attempted. But the negroes since their emancipation have, as a general rule, shown themselves to be pretty good judges of the political situation, and the old pro-slavery party has done very little to secure either their votes or their good will. At the next election in Richmond the *Dispatch* will probably find that the colored people know how to discriminate without instruction. Against whom they will discriminate is so palpable that it is needless for us to specify. The events of the last ten years are too vivid in the recollection of the colored voters of the United States for the Democracy to have any great hopes of recruiting their ranks from them for some time to come at least.

THE DISCUSSION of the tariff bill proceeds steadily, but rather slowly, in Congress. The Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means recently complained that, notwithstanding the time heretofore allowed for general debate, members would persist in blowing off steam in reference to the main issue of free trade or protection, instead of confining themselves to details. The free traders are especially active and persistent in advocating their various theories. Unabashed by repeated refutations of their arguments, they reiterate them on every possible occasion, and never grow weary of desperate attempts to palm off exploded fallacies as facts. Brooks, of New York, is especially talkative. He made himself even more ridiculous than usual on Thursday, when he complained of the taxation imposed on spool cotton. Mr. Dawes quietly replied that the seamstresses of the country did not pay a penny more for a hundred spools made in the United States than for the same number imported from England; but Brooks will no doubt repeat his outcry against this tax of one-tenth of a mill on a spool, if another opportunity should be presented.

IT IS ALLEGED that Secretary Fish has adopted a policy of "masterly inactivity" in regard to the Alabama claims; and that he refuses to suggest any new mode of settlement or to press the subject upon the attention of the British Government, in the hope that in their anxiety to close up the controversy they will be tempted, some of these fine days, to hand over the New Dominion as a settlement in full. It remains to be seen how this plan will work, but at the first blush it appears to resemble too strongly the old Dutch mode of governing New York to prove very efficacious. There is danger that if we continue to wait in patience for the adjustment of the old claim, it will gradually pass into the long category of overdue bills which nobody ever thinks of liquidating; and as for the New Dominion, if Great Britain spends, as is now not improbable, a few millions to crush the Red River rebellion, she will clutch her American territory with a tighter grasp than ever. There is a time to wait and a time to act, and Secretary Fish should be very careful not to confound one with the other.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH of the United States, on the 1st of January, 1870, presented the following showing for the year just closed, as compared with the previous year:—

	1869.	Increase over 1868.
Annual conferences	72	1
Bishops	10	....
Travelling preachers	8,830	349
Local preachers	10,340	441
Total preachers	19,170	790
Members in full connection	1,114,712	54,447
Members on probation	184,226	*d.* 10,624
Total lay members	1,298,938	43,823
Adult baptisms	61,147	*d.* 5,918
Infant baptisms	47,509	1,392
Total baptisms	108,656	*d.* 4,616
Number of churches	12,048	356
Number of parsonages	3,968	157
Value of church edifices	$47,253,067	$5,559,145
Value of parsonages	$6,862,230	$535,651
Value of churches and parsonages	$54,115,297	$6,144,796
Number of Sunday Schools	16,393	503
Sunday School teachers	184,596	2,930
Sunday School scholars	1,179,984	34,817
Benevolent collections	$957,138	$46,117

Under the head of benevolent collections are included only the contributions for the Parent Missionary Society, Tract Society, Bible Society, Sunday School Union, and conference claimants.

—It is reported in Iowa that one of the members of the State House of Representatives will marry its pretty engrossing clerk at the end of the session.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ A STATED MEETING OF THE SUNday School Association of the P. E. Church in Philadelphia will be held on MONDAY EVENING, April 11, 1870, in ST. LUKE'S CHURCH, THIRTEENTH Street, below Spruce, commencing at 8 o'clock.

The subject for discussion, "How to Prevent the Loss of Children Between the School and Church," will be opened by Rev. Samuel Clements, Principal of the Mission House. All interested in Sunday School work are invited. 4 9 2t

☞ TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, EIGHTH Street, above Race.—The Rev. H. A. CLEVELAND will preach To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers are invited.

☞ THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WASHINGTON SQUARE.—Rev. HERRICK JOHNSON, D. D., Pastor, will preach To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and at 8 P. M.

☞ CALVARY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LOCUST Street, above Fifteenth, Rev. Dr. HUMPHREY, Pastor.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

☞ REV. C. WADSWORTH, D.D., PASTOR, will preach in the THIRD REFORMED CHURCH, TENTH and FILBERT Streets. Services at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M.

☞ SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH, UPSAL and MAIN Streets, Germantown.—Rev. JAMES LISK will preach To-morrow (Sunday) Morning and Evening.

☞ CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, EIGHTH and CHERRY Streets.—Rev. A. REED, D. D., Pastor, will preach To-morrow (Sabbath) Morning at 10½ o'clock A. M., and in the Evening at 7½ o'clock. Subject for evening, "The Epitaph of Judas Iscariot."

☞ BETH-EDEN BAPTIST CHURCH, BROAD and SPRUCE Streets.—Rev. J. WHEATON SMITH, D. D., Pastor, will preach on Sunday Morning at 10½ o'clock, and evening at 7½ o'clock. Strangers are cordially invited to this new church.

☞ REV. A. A. WILLITS, D. D., WILL preach in the WEST ARCH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, To-morrow, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.

☞ ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, TWENTIETH and CHERRY Streets.—During Lent, service and sermon every Wednesday and Sunday evening and Choral service. Seats free. Service To-morrow evening at 7½ o'clock. 3 5 8t*

☞ LUTHERBAUM ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH, TWELFTH and OXFORD Streets. Rev. N. M. PRICE, Pastor.—10½, "A Knowledge that Proves Conversion;" 7½, "Death of a Scholar, and His Testimony." Free pews.

☞ SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BROAD Street and PENN Square.—Rev. HENRY C. McCOOK, Pastor, will preach To-morrow, 10th instant, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

☞ THE REV. DR. WILLITS WILL preach a sermon in aid of the Industrial Home for Blind Women, at the church corner of EIGHTEENTH and ARCH Sts., on Sunday Evening next at 8 o'clock.

☞ CLINTON STREET CHURCH, TENTH Street, below Spruce.—Rev. ALBERT BARNES To-morrow at 10½ A. M., and Rev. R. E. THOMPSON, of the University of Pennsylvania, at 8 P. M. Subject for evening—"The Power of an Endless Life." All invited.

☞ TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, Chesnut street, west of Eighteenth street. REV. GEORGE A. PELTZ

will preach to-morrow Morning and Evening. Services commence at 10½ and 7½ o'clock.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ ALEXANDER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, NINETEENTH and GREEN Streets.—Preaching on next Sabbath at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 7½ P. M. by Rev. GEORGE F. CAIN, Pastor elect

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

☞ GRAND GATHERING OF THE FRIENDS OF TEMPERANCE, Under the auspices of the YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WASHINGTON SQUARE, FRIDAY EVENING, April 1st, At 8 o'clock.

Addresses by REV. A. A. WILLITS, D. D., REV. J. S. WITHROW, and Pastor, REV. H. JOHNSON, D. D.

Choice selections of music by the Choir. All are invited to attend. 4 9 swthf 1*

DRY GOODS.

JOHN BURNS,

HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS AND IMPORTER OF HOSIERY,

Nos. 245 and 247 S. ELEVENTH Street, Above Spruce.

THE HOUSEKEEPER'S TIME TO BUY.

FIRST-CLASS LINEN GOODS LOWER THAN CHESTNUT OR EIGHTH STREETS CAN AFFORD TO SELL.

TABLE, SHEETING and SHIRTING LINENS.

12-4 All-Linen Sheetings, $1, $1·12½ to $1·37½.
9-4, 10-4, 11-4 Linen Sheetings, 85c. up.
Pillow Linens, 50c., 65c., 75c., 80c., to $1·25.
Auction lot of yard-wide Linen, 28, 37½, 50, 55c. up.
Richardson's heavy 4-4 Linens, at maker's prices.
Fast-edge Damask Napkins, $1, $1·50, up.
Large heavy Linen Huck Towels, 25c., worth 38c.
Barnsley Table Linens, in beautiful designs, $1·25 up.
6-4 Scotch and Irish Table Damasks, 55, 62, 65, 75c. up.
Hand-loom Table Linen in pretty patterns.
Soft-finished Bird eye Toweling, 21c., 28c., 31c.
New York Mills, Wamsutta, and all leading makes Sheeting and Shirting Muslins.

GENUINE LONDON CORD PIQUE, 23c.

Heavy Nainsook, with 21 tucks, at 60c.
Tucked Nainsooks from 25, 45c. to $1.
Figured Piques, 12½, 25, 28, 31, 37½c. up.
French Muslins, double width, 50, 55, 65, 75c. up.
Plaid and Shirred Muslins, Bishops and Victoria Lawns.
Stock of Hamburg Edgings and Insertings unrivalled.
Ladies' and Gents' Hdkfs., in job auction lots.

SPRING STOCK OF HOSIERY UNSURPASSED.

Ladies' Full Regular-made Hose, 25, 28c., up.
Ladies' genuine Balbriggan Hose, 62, 75c. up.
Gents' genuine Balbriggan Half-hose, 40, 45c., up.
Gents' English Superfine Half-hose, 25, 31c. up.
Children's extra-long English Hose, 40c. up.
Ladies' extra long English Hose, 50c. up.
Gents' Gauze and medium-texture Undershirts, 37½c. up.
Ladies' Gossamer Vests, regular-made, 75c. up. It

C. H. HAMRICK & CO.,

No. 45 North EIGHTH Street,

INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR

Black Silks. Black Silks.

BONNETS, PONSON'S, BELLON'S, JEILLARD'S, TAPPESSIER, AND OTHER MAKES.

BLACK SILKS, $1·25, $1·50, $1·75, $2, $2·25.
BLACK SILKS, $2·50, $2·75, $3, up to $4·50.
WE WARRANT THESE GOODS SUPERIOR IN COLOR AND FINISH, TO ANY GOODS IN THE MARKET.

Magnificent Stock of Hernani.

HERNANI,
50, 62, 75, 85, 95, $1·20.
HERNANI, HERNANI,
BARGAINS.

One Case Real Llama Points, 33⅓ per cent. less than Last Spring.

ALL KINDS OF

DRESS GOODS

GREATLY BELOW VALUE.

We will offer UNUSUAL INDUCEMENTS TO BUYERS DURING THE NEXT TEN DAYS.

WE WILL SELL AT PRICES THAT WILL PLEASE THE BUYER.

Ladies are invited to examine our stock and prices.

PRICES IN PLAIN FIGURES.
Silver Given in Change.

C. H. HAMRICK & CO.,
4 9 stu2t No. 45 NORTH EIGHTH ST.

223. FARIES & WARNER, 223

NORTH NINTH, ABOVE RACE,

WILL OPEN TO-DAY, FROM NEW YORK.—

One case, extra width, Spring Poplin Alpacas, all choice shades, at 25c., cheapest goods ever offered in this city.
Tuico Cloth, for Ladies' Suits, spring colors, 37½c., worth 50c.
Mixed goods for suits, splendid quality, 56c., usual price, 75c.
Blue and White Plaids, for misses' wear, 37½c.
Quaker City Poplin Alpacas, 50c.
BLACK ALPACAS.
All recent purchases, no high cost goods on hand.
Black Alpacas, 31, 37½, 45, 50, 56, 62½, and 75c.
One case of the best 50c. Black Alpaca in this city direct from importer.
JACQUARD LOOM QUILTS, $2·50.
These Quilts far surpass anything in the market for spring and summer wear.
Marseilles Quilts! Marseilles Quilts! Imported expressly for our sales, at $2·50, 3, 3·50, 4, 4·50, 5, 5·50, 6, etc.
Marseilles Cradle Quilts, $1·25.
75 doz. Ladies' Hemstitched Hdkfs., pure linen, 12½c.; a bargain.
100 doz. Ladies' ½ super. quality linen Hdkfs., 12½c., better than any yet offered.
Bargains in Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, etc.
Nursery Bird-Eye Linens, $1·38, 1·50, 1·75, 2, 2·25, etc. etc.
Apron Bird-Eye Linens, at all prices.
Bargains in White Piques, from auction.
500 pieces Satin Plaid Nainsooks, our own importation, 25, 28, 31, 37½, 44, and 50c.
Jones' Soft-finish Cambrics, good quality, 25, 31, 37½, 44 and 50c.
Victoria Lawns, Nainsooks, Swiss Mulls, etc. etc.
20,000 YARDS HAMBURG EDGINGS, in new and choice designs.
Crochet Edgings, fresh lot, 3, 4, 5, 6c. a yard.
Sandringham, Coventry, and Magic Ruffings.
5000 pieces Tape Trimming, 25c., ten-yard pieces.
Pique Trimmings direct from importers.
100 dozen Ladies' iron frame Hose, 28c.
Gent's super stout ½ Hose, best goods, 31c.
Gent's superfine ½ Hose, best goods, 31c.
Boy's super stout ½ Hose, 8 and 8½, 25c.
Ladies' fine Berlin Gloves, 18c.

FARIES & WARNER,
No. 223 N. NINTH Street, above Race.

Special—One case heavy, yard-wide, Bleached Muslin, 12½c. 4 9 s12ts

"J. W. T." "J. W. T."

LACE GOODS.

POINTES,
ROTUNDES,
SACQUES,

In White and Black Lama Laces.

JOHN W. THOMAS,

Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.

3 30 3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

DRY GOODS.

E. R. LEE,

No. 43 North EIGHTH Street,

Is daily opening from Auction and other sources

JOB LOTS

Black Silks, $1·50, $1·75 and $2. Bargains.
Black Silks, $2·25, $2·50 to $3·25.
Japanese Silks, 95 cents per yard.
New Spring Poplins.
Job Lots Dress Goods, 19, 25 and 31.
60 pieces White Pique, fine, 50 and 62, reduced from $1.
100 dozen wide Hemstitch Hdkfs., 25, worth 38.
50 dozen wide Hemstitch Hdkfs., 12½, all linen.
Linen Damasks, Napkins, and Towels, reduced.
Check Nainsooks, new lot, cheap.
10,000 yds. Hamburg Edgings and Insertings.
Lace Collars, 25 to 50, very cheap.
500 doz. new Linen Collars and Cuffs.
Cheapest line of Hosiery ever offered.
100 doz. Men's full regular Half Hose, 25 and 28.

KID GLOVES. KID GLOVES.

100 doz. genuine Jouvin Kid Gloves, our own importation, selected new shades.

MATTING. MATTING.

50 pcs. 4-4 extra fine White Matting, 31c., worth 50.
— pcs. 4-4 Check Matting, 37½.
Matting a specialty.
Demonstration in Matting.
Matting fully 30 per cent less than regular prices.

ALSO,

200 dozen Genuine Kid Gloves, $1·25, new colors.

ALSO,

20 pieces Heavy Mesh Black Silk Hernani, 75c., worth $1·25.

ALSO,

An elegant line of Hamburg Edgings, all new patterns.
200 dozen Kid Gloves at $1·25, every pair warranted Kid, elegant shades, finest goods ever offered.
Kid Gloves we make a specialty.
Ladies' and Gents' Underwear (Cartwright & Warner's).
Elegant Black Silks, low prices.
Ladies' Lisle and Silk Gloves.
Dress Goods closing out very low. 4 8 fsmw 4t

OPENING

OF

SILK MANTILLAS.

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.

WILL OPEN

On MONDAY, 11th inst.,

SILK MANTILLAS,

SUITS, Etc.

Nos. 1412 and 1414 CHESNUT St.,

1t PHILADELPHIA.

NEW SHAPE THREAD LACE COLLARS.—Just opened, a small invoice of the above, at reasonable prices.

IMITATION POINT LACES,

8 and 12 inches, $1 and $1·50 a yard, for which the importer asked $1·44 and $1·90 a yard; exceedingly beautiful.

HEM-STITCHED LINEN HDKFS.

40 dozen of a very good hem stitched Linen Hdkfs., only 16 cents.

FRENCH ORGANDIE MUSLIN.

Just received, a superior number, measuring 54 inches wide, 50 cents a yard, a bargain.
Also, the two-yard width, at 55, 63, and 75c., much better than regular goods.

COLORED SILK LACES.

Green, blue, brown, drab, etc., $1 a dozen, 10c. a yard. Also, the colored Silk Nets for 25 cents a yard; very cheap.

APPLIQUE LACE TIDIES.

A very large lot, size 5 to 32 inches, square, oval, oblong, round, from 15c. to $2·75; very much under usual prices, at WORNE'S Lace, Embroidery, and White Goods Store, No. 38 North EIGHTH Street. It

THE CHEAP AND RELIABLE STORE,

No. 315 S. THIRTEENTH St.

The best assorted Stock of DRESS GOODS south of Chesnut, is to be found at

DOUGHERTY'S.

If you want staple goods cheap, go to DOUGHERTY'S.

If you want anything in the line of cheap and good articles, go to DOUGHERTY'S.

WILLIAM DOUGHERTY,

No. 315 South THIRTEENTH Street.

Strictly One Price. Open in the evening. It

LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS, Staple and Fancy.

Fringes, Gimps, and Buttons.
Pearl Buttons, a good assortment.
Embroidered Slippers and Cushions.
American Zephyr.
Berlin Zephyr sold, full weight.
4 9 stuth 3m RAPSO N'S,
N. W. cor. of EIGHTH and CHERRY Streets.

1870. Lama Lace Jackets. 1870.

EYRE & LANDELL,

FOURTH AND ARCH STREETS,

HAVE JUST OPENED A LARGE INVOICE OF LAMA LACE GOODS.

FROU FROU JACKETS.
FADETTES, WATEAU.
LAMBALLE, METTERICH.
PRINCE'S JACKETS.
EGYPTIEN, DUCHES.
LOUIS XIV CHINOISE.
LAMA POINTS AND OLGAS.
SASHES, OVERSKIRTS.
MARIE ANTOINETTES.

N. B.—POPULAR SPRING STYLES, NOVELTIES IN SHAWLS, BEST SHOW OF TRAVELLING DRESS GOODS, POPLINS FOR SUITS, ELEGANT NEW GRENADINES, IRON BAREGES, 84 HERNANIS. 2 15 stuth3m

HOSIERY, ETC.

PERKINS & CO.,

9 South NINTH Street,

HAVE EVERY VARIETY OF

HOSIERY

AND

MERINO WEAR,

AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

N. B.—Jouvin's best make of KID GLOVES, at $1·75; other makes at $1 and $1·50. 2 17 thstu3m4p

WANTS.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF ENERGY and business ability to go abroad and take charge of the financial department of a large business operation. To one who will be willing to take an interest in the business to the extent of $5000, and who can give undoubted reference as to ability and integrity, a good salary will be paid in addition to his interest in the business. Address "G.," at the Telegraph office, with name and references. *

MILLIKEN'S LINEN STORES

No. 1128 CHESNUT STREET, and

No. 828 ARCH STREET,

CLEARANCE SALE!

$60,000 Worth of SURPLUS LINEN STOCK to be sold off at a sacrifice.

In order to meet the public demand for Reduced Prices, we have REDUCED DOWN TO THE ACTUAL GOLD COST.

FINE TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS AND DOYLIES,

TABLE LINENS by the yard,

LINEN SHEETINGS,

TOWELINGS AND BORDERED TOWELS.

A Splendid Line of Linen Handkerchiefs.

As this is a rare chance, and the heavy reductions bona-fide, Linen buyers will realize unusual Bargains through out our stock.

GRAND INAUGURATION

OF

LOW PRICES.

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.

ARE NOW OFFERING

The whoe of their

MAGNIFICENT STOCK

OF

DRESS GOODS, SILKS, ETC.,

Replete with all the CHOICEST NOVELTIES of this season, together with LARGE INVOICES of desirable goods purchased in this market for Cash at

ASTONISHINGLY LOW RATES.

H., C. & CO. conclude that it is only necessary to quote a few of their offerings as an index of the prices at which this SUPERB STOCK will be disposed of, to insure an early call.

Handsome Double Width Chene Mohairs, 37½ Cents.

2 cases of French Foular Mohairs, now being sold by the piece for 65 Cents, will be offered at 56 Cents.

Double-fold Foulard Mohairs, 45 Cents.

Black Lyons Gros Grains and Drap de Lyon, of the best makes, from $1·50 to $3·00 per yard.

Double-fold Norwich Poplins, in the new light shades, 56 Cents.

Chene Silks of the latest designs of the Paris market, and extra quality, sold last Spring at $3·25, $2·50.

Hoyle's Yard-wide English Prints, 25 Cents.

Striped Silks from $1·50 to $2·00.

Printed Satin Cloth, a new article for the house or Walking Costume, 35 cents.

Black Canvas Bareges, extra superb Quality, 62½ Cents.

Do. do. 75 Cents.

One case of the Finest Organdies Imported, 40 Cents.

Do. do. all widths and qualities, up to $6·00.

Real Scotch Ginghams, in all colors, 25 Cents.

Walking Suits, Lace Shawls, Lace Points, etc., all at the NEW RATES.

4 9 stuth 3t

CITY ITEMS.

SPRING OVERCOATS.
BETTER IN STYLE,
BETTER IN FIT,
BETTER IN CUT,
BETTER IN MAKE,
than any others Ready-made in the city, at prices from $6 to $20.
BENNETT & CO.,
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET.

GAY'S CHINA PALACE, No. 1022 Chesnut street, have been receiving an immense quantity of goods this winter and spring, with the expectation of having immediate sale, which so far has not come up to expectation. Consequently a very large stock is on hand, which must be closed out, and will be sold at less than cost gold prices. Below we quote the prices of a few staple goods:

White French China Dining Sets, 136 pieces				$30 00
" " " "	"	113	"	21 50
" " " Tea	"	44	"	7 00
" " " "	"	46	"	8 00
Best Stone China Dining Sets,		97	"	9 50
" " " Tea	"	44	"	3 50
" " " "	"	46	"	4 00
" " " Chamber	"			2 50
" " " Cups and Saucers, per set, 12 pcs., (cups with handles)				65
White French China Cups and Saucers, per set, 12 pc				1 00
Parisian Granite Dining Plate, 9½ inches, per doz				1 00
Table Tumblers, per dozen				65
Table Goblets, per dozen, assorted styles				1 00

These goods are all first quality. Purchasers can rely on having them just the same as samples shown. Goods to go out of the city will be packed and delivered to transportation office free of charge, and insured against breakage to destination. Show-room open until 9 o'clock at night.

NO

Garment is allowed to leave my Establishment unless it is a perfect

FIT.

Every Cutter in my employ being a first-class artist,

NO

Gentleman will hesitate to place himself in their hands as every

SALE

made must be to the entire satisfaction of the purchaser.

CHAS. STOKES, No. 824 Chesnut street.

DRY FEET.—The most effectual way of guarding one's health is to keep the feet dry, and that can only be done by the use of India Rubber Overshoes, and as the inclement season is upon us, we would advise our readers to buy none but the best quality, which can only be had at GOODYEAR'S Headquarters, No. 308 Chesnut street, south side, Philadelphia.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 12 S. Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a large assortment of fine American Western Watches. This entire valuable stock is now being sold out below cost, preparatory to removal. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

THE EIGHTH WONDER!—To the seven wonders of the world an eighth has been added. It is a fluid without bad smell, sediment, or color, that changes the greyest hair to its youthful shade, in from five to ten applications. This prodigy of the age is PHALON'S VITALIA, OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR. Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

NEW CANCELLING STAMPS ordered to be used by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue will be ready to be delivered about April 18. The best and cheapest is Holt's, and will be for sale at Scheible's, sole agent, Yellow Building, No. 49 South Third street. Price, $8.

SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
Ten dollars cash,
Balance in monthly instalments.
O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

SEA MOSS FARINE from pure Irish Moss, for Blanc Mange, Puddings, Custards, Creams, etc., etc. The cheapest, healthiest, and most delicious food in the world.

BUSINESS MEN find the American House, Boston, their most convenient stopping place. Newly furnished, with passenger elevator, cafe, billiard halls, forty rooms *en suite*, etc., this hotel maintains its high rank.

NEW STYLE PICTURE.—The German Chromos made by A. K. P. Trask, No. 40 N. Eighth street. They must be seen to be admired.

RUBBER OVERSHOES AND BOOTS for Men, Women, and Children, can be had at retail at the very lowest prices, Goodyear's manufacture, old stand, No. 308 Chesnut street, lower side.

OPENING
OF THE
SPRING TRADE
IN
READY-MADE CLOTHING.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THIS DAY
OPEN TO THE PEOPLE THE
GRANDEST STOCK
OF
FINE CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS
THAT
OAK HALL HAS EVER CONTAINED.

THE BEST SET!!
THE CHEAPEST SET!!

OAK HALL ENLARGED AND IMPROVED.
ITS STOCK THE BEST EVER MADE.
ITS PRICES THE LOWEST POSSIBLE.

IMMENSE PREPARATIONS.
FOR THE PRESENT SPRING AND SUMMER.

ALL MANNER
OF
FINE CLOTHING
READY-MADE AND MADE TO ORDER.
NEW FABRICS.
NEW STYLES.
SURE FITS FOR ALL.

YOUTHS' AND BOYS' CLOTHING
DURABLE AND CHEAP.
DRESS AND BUSINESS SUITS.
ELEGANT AND CHEAP.
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.
BEAUTIFUL AND CHEAP.
ALL WARRANTED TO WEAR.

OAK HALL,	ALL SIXTH ST.,	OAK HALL,
OAK HALL,	from MARKET to	OAK HALL,
OAK HALL,	MINOR ST.	OAK HALL,
OAK HALL,	WANAMAKER	OAK HALL.
OAK HALL,	AND	OAK HALL.
OAK HALL,	BROWN.	OAK HALL.
OAK HALL,	Nos. 530, 532, 534, 536	OAK HALL,
OAK HALL,	MARKET ST.,	OAK HALL,
OAK HALL,	Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, and 11	OAK HALL,
OAK HALL,	S. SIXTH ST.	OAK HALL.

DIED.

AUSTIN.—On the 7th instant, WILLIAM WILKINSON, only son of Abraham and Priscilla Austin, aged 20 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his parents' residence, No. 97 Cumberland street, above Front, on Sunday morning at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Cedar Hill Cemetery.

COLLINS.—On the 6th instant, T. K. COLLINS, in the 68th year of his age.

His relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1915 Green street, on Monday next, the 11th instant, at 2 o'clock.

MURPHY.—On the 8th instant, LIBBIE J., wife of James P. Murphy, and daughter of James H. and Sarah H. Dales.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1939 Poplar street, on Monday next, the 11th instant, at 2 o'clock.

PAXTON.—On Thursday, April 7, at the residence of his father, No. 2033 Walnut street, in the 15th year of his age, WILLIE, son of James W. Paxton.

Remains taken to Wheeling, West Virginia, for interment.

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Black Thibet Long and Square Shawls, wool fringes; also with hemmed borders; Mousselaine Square Shawls; Hernani, Crape Maretz and Barege Shawls, etc.

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Black Alpacas of the best makes, from 37½ to 87½c; glossy Alpacas or Pure Mohairs, 62½c. to $1·25; Mohair Tamises or French Alpacas, 60c. to $1; Bombazine finish Alpacas, 62½c. to $1; Australian Crapes, 50c. to $1·12½; Barathea, 75c.; Oriental Lustres, 25c., etc.

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Black English Bombazines, all qualities and best make; Tamises, 87½c. to $2; Batistes; Cretonnes; Parisiennes; All wool double width Mousselines, 62½c. to $1·50; Silk Challies; All-wool Poplins; Irish Poplins; French Bombazines, $1·25, etc.

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Lyons Gros Grain Black Silks of the best makes, all qualities, from $1·50 to $5 a yard; Lyons Taffetas, $1·75, etc., Gros De Rhines, $1 to $1·25; India Sennshows, Marcellines, Lustres, and Foulard Lining Silks; Second Mourning Striped and Checked Silks, $1·12½ to $1·75.

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Black All-wool Hernanis, 62½c. to $2; Silk and Wool Hernanis, all widths, 75c. to $1·25; Byzantines; Florentines; Tamartines; Camel's Hair Bareges; Barege two yards wide; Lyons Silk Grenadines, $1·25 to $2; English Grenadines, 25c., etc.

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Black English Trimming and Veil Crapes, all widths and qualities; English Crape Veils, all sizes and qualities; White English Crape; Black Mode Veils; Black Grenadine Lace and Crape made Veils; Donna Marias Tissues and Barages for Veils; Brussels Nets; White Tarlatans, etc., etc.

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Rheumatism a Life-Time Specialty.

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Important to
RHEUMATIC SUFFERERS.

DR. J. P. FITLER, the eminent Philadelphia Physician, and Professor of Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence (now one of Philadelphia's oldest Practitioners), stands alone as specially devoting (37) thirty-seven years to Rheumatism and Neuralgia, in its different forms, with a success unparalleled in the annals of the Profession. Being now regarded among his Brother Physicians as the highest and best authority in Rheumatic complaints, being a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, A. D. 1833, his Diploma contains the following signatures of the most celebrated and world-renowned Professors of modern times, viz.:—

PHILIP SYNG PHYSICK, M. D., Prof. Surgery.
J. REDMAN COXE, M. D., Prof. on Mat. Med.
N. CHAPMAN, M. D., Prof. on Prac. Med.
T. C. JAMES, Prof. on Obstetrics.
ROBERT HARE, M. D., Prof. on Chemistry.
WILLIAM GIBSON, M. D., Prof. on Surgery
W. E. HORNER, M. D., Prof. on Anatomy.
W. P. DEWEES, M. D., Prof. on Obstetrics.
S. JACKSON, M. D., Prof. Insts. of Med.

Dr. J. P. FITLER also graduated at the Philadelphia Medical Institute, 28th day of March, A. D. 1833. This Institution was founded 18·7, by the renowned Dr. N. Chapman. DR. FITLER'S Diploma from this College contains the following signatures:—

JOHN BELL, M. D., Prof. on Med. Juris.
J. K. MITCHELL, M. D., Prof. on Med. Chem.
W. E. HORNER, M. D., Prof. on Anatomy.
S. JACKSON, M. D., Prof. Inst. of Medicine.
THOMAS HARRIS, M. D., Prof. on Surgery.
H. L. HODGE, M. D., Prof. on Obstetrics.

DR. JOSEPH P. FITLER was a student under the celebrated Professor N. Chapman, M. D., and holds the following endorsement from him dated October 10, 1833:—

DR. JOSEPH P. FITLER read Medicine in my office, and regularly attended the Lectures of the University of Pennsylvania, and those of the Medical Institute; also, the Practice of the Hospitals and Almshouse. His advantages of acquiring professional knowledge have been unusually great. It affords me pleasure to bear this evidence of his uncommon merit.

N. CHAPMAN, M. D.

The subscribers being personally acquainted with DR. JOSEPH P. FITLER, have the fullest confidence in his professional skill.

BENJAMIN S. JANNEY, M. D.
W. E. HORNER, M. D.
N. SHOEMAKER, M. D.
PHILADELPHIA, March 20, 1833.

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A MEDICAL MONOPOLY.

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DR. FITLER'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY,
DR. FITLER'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY,
DR. FITLER'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY,
FOR CHRONIC RHEUMATISM,
INFLAM. RHEUMATISM,
SCIATICA RHEUMATISM,
NEURALGIA IN BODY,
NEURALGIA IN THE HEAD,
NERVOUS HEADACHE,
IT IS A SWORN PERMANENT CURE
IT IS A SWORN PERMANENT CURE
IT IS A SWORN PERMANENT CURE
IT IS A SWORN PERMANENT CURE
in ninety-five cases out of every hundred.
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WARRANTED VEGETABLE.
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"WARRANTED VEGETABLE
AND UNINJURIOUS."

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For The Evening Telegraph.

THE MASSACRE OF THE PIEGANS.

BY SHENANDOAH,

Author of "Sheridan's Last Ride" and "Moke-ta-va-ta, the Martyred Chieftain."

As rendered at the close of a lecture upon the subject of "MOKE-TA-VA-TA; or, THE NATION AND ITS WARDS," in Masonic Temple, Washington, D. C., March 30, 1870, by Cora L. V. Tappan.

Stern winter flashed its frozen bars
Across the fiery belt of Mars;
The moon in brow was crowned with light,
The valley robed in spotless white;
Calm Justice, bending from the sky,
Looked o'er the battlements on high,
Her shining balance downward hung,
All solemnly and still it swung
To weigh the deeds of shame and worth,
At that hour passing on the earth;
On one side was a nation's ban,
The other held the poor Piegan.

Great was the power, wealth, and pride
Piled mountain high upon one side,
The prowess and the strength of years,
The triumphs over doubts and fears;
The conquests, sometimes gained o'er wrong,
With Freedom's name to make them strong;
The other side held want, distress,
The children of the wilderness,
Feeble and faint, in numbers few,
The wintry winds could pierce them through.
A nation's army—Sheridan—
Against the outlawed, poor Piegan.

On one side glittering steel and fire,
To do the work of death so dire;
Steeds prancing, banners waving high,
Strong men to conquest drawing nigh,
Such victory as might could gain,
With none their weapons to restrain;
The other but a few souls brave,
Who fought their helpless ones to save.
Women and babes, shrieking, awoke
To perish 'mid the battle smoke,
Murdered, or turned out there to die
Beneath the stern, grey, wintry sky;
Here, a great Christian warrior's plan,
There, Pity, and the poor Piegan.

Far o'er the seas, Columbia's hands
Uplift the fallen of all lands;
To Ireland's stricken sons, her voice
Speaks, bidding them awake, rejoice;
From England's pride and wealth of state,
She bids the paupered millions wait;
Wakes from her dismal, dreary trance,
The sleeping liberty of France;
Salutes across the golden sea
Brave Garibaldi's Italy;
Pleads everywhere for rights of man,
Why not for her own poor Piegan?

The summer fields of flowery Spain
Give promise of bright Freedom's grain;
Far to the distant Orient
A flash of fiery thought is sent,
The dark Mongolian is stirred
With every potent, piercing word;
To all the races 'neath the sun
She welcome gives; even the one,
So lately bound to shame and toil,
Enslaved, enfranchised on her soil;
For whom her own fair sons were slain,
To wash away foul slavery's stain;
Oh, in this splendid, perfect plan,
There is a place for th' poor Piegan.

Justice still bends above the earth,
To mark the deeds of shame or worth;
Each in the balance shall be tried;
Oh, not upon the nation's side
Of shame, let us our tribute lay,
But on the side of truth, alway;
Remember, Whatso'er is done
Unto the feeblest little one,"
The loving Master once hath said,
"That do ye unto me instead;"
I look, behold the Son of Man
Bears in his arms the poor Piegan.

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR. By John William Draper, M. D., LL.D. Volume III. Published by Harper & Brothers. Philadelphia agents: Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger.

This is the concluding volume of Dr. Draper's great work on the war for the suppression of the Rebellion, and it takes up the story of the conflict where the last volume ended, at the Emancipation Proclamation of President Lincoln, and brings it down to the surrender of Lee and Johnston, the capture of Jeff. Davis, and the disbanding of the armies. It cannot be expected at a period so near the great events themselves, that a thoroughly impartial and satisfactory history of the great American civil war can be written, although the facilities now offered for obtaining information are such as will perhaps more than compensate for the absolutely judicial spirit in which the historian of the future is expected to write. Dr. Draper is entitled to credit, however, for having evidently endeavored to divest his mind of all passion and prejudice, and to record the events of the war, with their causes and effects, with the pen of a philosopher rather than as a partisan. He has produced a really great work that is a monument of patient and thorough investigation of facts, and that will give a better idea of the great conflict in all its bearings than any publication on the subject that has yet been put before the public. For this generation at least this will be considered as the standard history of the American civil war, and for the accuracy of its facts, at least, it is not likely to be challenged either at the North or the South. The period of the war recorded in the volume before us was one of great interest. It was then that we perfected the organization of our armies, retrieved the numberless disasters of the early stage of the conflict, and finally achieved the results for which we were fighting. The description of the various battles and campaigns given by Dr. Draper are based as far as possible upon the reports of the commanding officers on both sides, compared with the reports of details made by subordinates. In every case the language of the chief actors is retained as far as possible, and the effort of the author has been to obtain absolute accuracy so far as it was in his power to do so. In two concluding chapters a retrospect of the war is made, and the prospects of the future are discussed. The work is made complete by a very full index. The style of Dr. Draper is elegant and graphic, and we commend this history to our readers, as well for its value as a record of great events as for its interest as a narrative.

From the same house we have received "The Hohensteins," a novel, by Friedrich Spielhagen, translated by Professor Schele de Vere, and published by Leypoldt & Holt. This is a story of German life, and it is distinguished by that peculiar descriptive power and philosophical insight into character that have made the writings of Spielhagen to be so highly esteemed by thoughtful readers. Those who have lingered over the pages of "Problematic Characters," and its sequel, "Through Night to Light," will welcome this equally great although very different work by the same author.

—Porter & Coates send us "Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, and the Song of Solomon," with notes critical and explanatory, by Rev. Henry Cowles, D. D. This work, like that on the Old Testament prophets by the same author, is designed as an aid both to pastors and people in the study of the Bible. The general plan is an excellent one, and the book cannot fail to be of great practical utility. We think, however, that Dr. Cowles has made a great mistake in referring to "The Song of Solomon." Grave doubts are entertained, and have always been entertained, by learned theologians as to the propriety of including this erotic poem in the sacred canon, and Dr. Adam Clark gives an excellent piece of advice when he recommends ministers and teachers to let it alone, especially as the other and assuredly authentic portions of the Scripture contain all that is necessary for the full exposition of the doctrines of religion as received by the Jewish and Christian Churches. Dr. Cowles has evidently been greatly embarrassed in his endeavors to interpret "The Song of Solomon," and in our opinion he is very far from giving a satisfactory solution of its difficulties. The reasoning of theologians is not as other men's, and it is sufficient to say that, although the logic of Dr. Cowles may be accepted in ecclesiastical circles as applied to this difficult subject, it would not stand for an instant if tested by lay rules. We regret that any reference was made to "The Song of Solomon" in the work before us, because we think that such reference will impair the influence of a book that is calculated to do much good and to aid materially in encouraging a study of the Scriptures.

—From J. Penington & Son, No. 127 S. Seventh street, we have received a handsome quarto volume, edited by Alexander Dercourt, of the Congressional printing office, giving in the original French some of the most important and interesting portions of Lamartine's "Histoire de la Revolution Francaise." The subjects of the extracts are "Louis XVI," "Charlotte Corday," "Marie Antoinette," "Les Girondins," "Les Girondins Fugatifs," and "Madame Elisabeth." The book is handsomely printed, and it will be found exceedingly useful to French students who are unable to obtain access to Lamartine's complete work.

—From T. B. Peterson & Brothers we have received "The Lost Daughter" and other stories by Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz. This is the eleventh volume of the complete edition of Mrs. Hentz's novels now in course of publication. Of this edition there is one volume still to be issued.

—From Robert Wallin, No. 316 North Twelfth street, we have received "Exeter Hall, a Theological Romance," published by the American News Company. This work is described on the cover as "a wonderful book," "the most startling and interesting book of the day," all of which may be very well as an advertisement, but the perusal of a very few chapters will probably convince most readers, as it has us, that "Exeter Hall" is very poor trash indeed.

—The April number of *The American Architect and Builders' Monthly* shows improvement, and we commend it to the favorable notice of designs of the profession for whose benefit it is specially designed. The lithographic plates are handsome, the most noticeable being those for the new Baptist church now being erected at the corner of Broad and Spruce streets and for the new Masonic Hall in New York. Published by Lightfoot & Fleu.

—The March number of the *Journal of the Franklin Institute*, edited by Professor Henry Morton, Ph. D., has as usual an interesting series of articles on practical and scientific subjects.

—From the Sunday School Union we have received "Christiana Hatherley's Girlhood;" "Mistress Margery," and the "Crumbling Path," all of which are suitable for Sunday School libraries.

—From the Central News Company we have received the latest numbers of *Punch* and *Fun*.

—Turner & Co. send us *Appleton's Journal* and *Our Boys and Girls* for April 16 and the *Transatlantic* for April 19.

—*The Graphic* gives, *apropos* of Mr. Dickens' new story, a column of reminiscences of the first appearance of "The Pickwick Papers," from which we quote the most interesting portions. "We came the other day across the original announcement of 'Pickwick' in the form of an advertisement in a daily journal. It promises that on the [31st of March, 1836, 'will be published, to be continued monthly, the first number of the "Posthumous Papers of the Pickwick Club," containing a faithful record of the perambulations, perils, adventures, and sporting transactions of the corresponding members, edited by Boz; each monthly part embellished with four illustrations, by Seymour.' The 'Pickwick Papers,' it must be remembered, were in their origin regarded by the publishers not so much as letter-press with illustrations as illustrations with letter-press. There was in those days a curious rage for the humor of cockney sportsmen and cockneyism in general. The public were supposed to be never tired of pictures of the city gentlemen shooting at sparrows on hedges and poultry in farm-yard hencoops; and as this sort of thing undoubtedly paid, the enterprising publishers projected a monthly serial in which the literary matter should furnish a monthly pretext for four plates of that kind. The public were facetiously informed that 'the Pickwick Papers, the Pickwick Diary, the Pickwick Correspondence, in short the whole of the Pickwick Papers, had been purchased from the patriotic secretary at an immense expense, and placed in the hands of Boz, the author of "Sketches of Everyday Life and Everyday People," a gentleman whom the publishers consider highly qualified for the task of arranging these important documents and placing them before the public in an attractive form, and who is at present deeply immersed in his arduous labors.'" We know how speedily Dickens got rid of all this cumbrous machinery of a cockney club, which after the first chapter receives only once or twice a bare mention. It was during the progress of "Pickwick" that he undertook the editorship of *Bentley's Miscellany*, and wrote "Oliver Twist," which appeared serially in that periodical. "'Pickwick'" and 'Oliver Twist,'" continues *The Graphic*, "in fact were written together, month by month, neither work being at any time, we believe, one day ahead of the printer's demand for manuscript, a fact which is, in itself, of some interest in literary history. Pickwick's monthly green leaves never, we believe, failed to appear; but the 'Parish Boy's Progress' was certainly once interrupted. In the month of June, 1837, the readers of *Bentley* missed the usual instalment of 'Oliver Twist,' an apology appearing for the author on the ground that owing to the sudden death of a dear young relative to whom he was most affectionately attached, he is compelled to seek a short interval of rest and quiet.' *Bentley* was given up in the following year, for "Pickwick" had laid hold of the public attention, and the author was already widely famous. No thanks, however, to the critics, who only perceived the new light when its rays were dazzling the eyes of all. One weekly critic, indeed, did remark on the first number of "Pickwick" that 'the design is playful and the opportunities for good-natured satire do not seem to be neglected.' When nine numbers had appeared, the *Athenæum* reported as follows: 'The writer of the periodical which is now before us has great cleverness; but he runs closely on some leading hounds in the humorous pack, and when he gives tongue (perchance a vulgar tongue) he reminds you of the baying of several deep dogs who have gone before. The Papers of the Pickwick Club, in fact, are made up of two pounds of Smollett, three ounces of Sterne, a handful of Hook, a dash of grammatical Pierce Egan—incidents at pleasure, served with an original sauce *piquante*.'"

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Twenty-fifth Annual Report.

ANUARY 1, 1870.

Amount of Net Cash Assets, January 1, 1869		$16,013,474 45
RECEIPTS.		
Amount of Premiums and Policy Fees	$5,104,643 09	
Amount of interest received and accrued, including premium on gold, etc	870,757 65	5,974,788 39
		$16,588,272 84
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Losses by death	$767,683 19	
Less received from reinsurance	2,579 12	$738,104 07
Purchased Policies and Annuities		244,860 69
Dividends to Policy-holders		1,635,339 11
Commissions, brokerages, and agency expenses		681,824 42
Advertising and Physicians' fees		19,269 16
Office and law expenses, salaries, printing, taxes, revenue stamps and reinsurance		250,724 76—3,562,711 61
TOTAL, . .		$13,025,561 23
ASSETS.		
Cash on hand, in Bank and in Trust Co		$339,099 61
Invested in United States Stocks (market value, $2,503,280) cost		2,261,037 49
Invested in New York City Banks Stocks (market value, $48,589), cost		41,549 00
Invested in New York State and other stocks (market value, $1,637,465), cost		1,624,384 11
Real Estate in the city of New York		1,545,357 1
Bonds and Mortgages (secured by real estate valued at $10,156,400; buildings thereon insured for $4,231,000, and the policies assigned to the Company as additional collateral security)		4,570,699 30
Loans on existing policies		946,859 25
Quarterly and semi-annual premiums, due subsequent to January 1, 1870		628,156 92
Premiums on policies in hands of agents, and in course of transmission		523,218 81
Interest accrued to January 1, 1870		65,327 77
		$13,025,561 23
Add excess of market value of securities over cost		302,363 40
Cash assets, Jan. 1, 1870		$13,327,924 63
APPROPRIATED AS FOLLOWS:—		
Amount of adjusted Losses due subsequent to January 1, 1870	$167,000 00	
Amount of Reported Losses awaiting proof, etc	66,500 00	
Deposit for Minors	142 88	
Amount reserved for reinsurance on existing Policies, insuring $161,151,186 15 participating insurance at 4 per cent. Carlisle net premium, $960,725 65; non-participating at 5 per cent. Carlisle	11,213,812 96	
Return Premium 1869 and prior thereto, payable during the year	209,718 67	11,657,173 01
Divisible Surplus		**$1,670,750 72**

The Board of Trustees takes occasion to congratulate the members of the company upon the continued growth and prosperity which have marked the past year, concluding a quarter century of the Company's existence. Notwithstanding the general depression of business throughout the country, and the unexampled pressure of competition, the new business of 1869 shows an increase over the previous very successful year of 1868, as follows:—

NEW POLICIES.

Issued in 1868	9,105	Insuring	$30,775,947
" " 1869	10,717	"	34,446,353

The following tables concisely exhibit the progress of the company during the past six years:—

	Received for Premiums.	Received for Interest, etc.	Paid for Losses.
1864	$1,477,193	$252,617	$315,200
1865	2,084,804	261,014	490,522
1866	2,736,062	352,742	480,197
1867	3,104,051	487,339	560,280
1868	3,912,136	756,144	741,043
1869	5,104,640	870,157	758,104
	$18,418,886	$2,990,013	$3,345,346

	Assets at end of year.	Increase of Assets over previous year.	Cash Dividends actually paid.
1864	$3,741,078 48	$1,035,411 74	$92,555 38
1865	5,018,349 06	1,277,310 58	250,384 14
1866	7,009,092 25	1,990,643 19	282,224 21
1867	9,159,753 91	2,150,661 66	381,958 87
1868	11,000,822 60	1,841,068 69	1,225,865 26
1869	13,327,924 63	2,327,102 03	1,535,399 11
Total		$10,622,257 89	$3,769,386 97

During the six years $3,345,346 have been disbursed for losses, $3,769,386 have been returned to policy-holders in dividends, and yet the Assets exhibit an increase during that period of over *ten and a half million dollars*.

The attention of policy-holders is particularly invited to the significant facts furnished by the preceding figures. The *receipts for interest, premiums on gold*, etc., were, as in the previous year, *more than sufficient to meet* the sum paid for losses, this excess being due to the low rate of mortality (proof of a highly judicious selection of risks) and the careful and successful investment of funds. Such a result is seldom achieved by any company.

The very large amount of dividends disbursed during the year, amounting to *one million, five hundred and thirty-five thousand, three hundred and ninety-nine dollars*, should especially be noticed. After setting aside for reinsurance and other liabilities $11,657,173 01 (nearly two and a half millions in excess of the previous year), a divisible surplus remains of $1,670,750 72.

From the Undivided Surplus of $1,670,756 72, the Board of Trustees has declared a Dividend, available on settlement of next annual premium, to each participating policy proportioned to its "contribution to surplus."

Dividends not used in settlement of premium will be added to the policy.

The Board presents these facts in the full confidence of their acceptability to policy-holders, believing them to be the most satisfactory proof of the skill and fidelity with which the affairs of the Company have been conducted, of its present soundness, and of the justness of the highest expectation for its future progress and usefulness.

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WILLIAM H. BEERS,
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By Rev. William Alvin Bartlett.

The problem is to freeze ice in the centre of a red-hot crucible. It can be done. Let the crucible be of platinum. Heat it red over a spirit-lamp. Pour into it some sulphuric acid—that most nervous and volatile substance. It will refuse to evaporate. Gently drop some common water within. The sulphuric acid will be so instantaneously vaporized that the caloric of the water will be carried off, and it will fall a lump of ice to the bottom. Ice frozen in the centre of a red-hot crucible! If science makes such a claim, we have no right to dispute it until we try it. We must try it, too, exactly according to directions. It will not be fair to employ a silver instead of a platinum crucible; nor a different acid, nor invert the order by introducing first the water and then the acid. The only method of ascertaining the correctness of this truly marvellous assertion is to try it, and that in strict conformity with the chemist's plan. The astronomer designates the latitude, the night, the quarter of the heavens, where, through a proper telescope, Saturn with his moons and rings will display. If we are incredulous we must try it, without varying a condition. Who knows but we may trip up the astronomer!

It is the fairest demand which a new principle or invention ever makes when it says, *Try me!* Without trial, your opinion, whether favorable or unfavorable, will only reflect prejudice or hearsay, and is valueless. "Pshaw! It is not reasonable that ice can be frozen in a red-hot vessel. I will not waste time on such palpable nonsense." That is no trial. That is sentence of death without calling a witness. It is lynch law.

The Christian religion appears in this most reasonable of all attitudes, and invites, "*Try me.*" It does not rely upon its credentials, like an unknown youth in a strange city, though these are the most thorough possible under the circumstances. No facts of equal antiquity are so well established. Christianity, however, does not make its stand here. History at best is faulty and imperfect; and, though it were exact, each judge of it must become an historical critic, and that at last would be trying credentials, not Christianity. You haven't tested a man for your business when you have satisfied yourself that his recommendations are genuine and authentic. Christianity's truth is not staked upon its credentials—least of all, upon some especial theory of them. It makes very little difference what you call the Bible, provided you practise its truths.

SUMMARY OF CHURCH NEWS.

EPISCOPAL.

—Mr. Gladstone had somewhat endangered his popularity by completely overlooking the Evangelical wing of the Church of England in his appointment of bishops. He has given them and the people of Wales satisfaction by appointing Rev. Joseph Hughes, a thoroughly good man, who can talk Welsh, Bishop of St. Davids.

—It was threatened to express high ecclesiastical censure of Bishop Temple, in almost the only available manner, by refusing to elect him Vice-President of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. But the effort was a failure, even the bishops most opposed to the Bishop of Exeter at last opposing the plan.

—The Earl of Dudley, who is better known for patronizing operas than for anything else, has offered to give $50,000 to repair the Cathedral of Worcester, on condition that no more musical festivals shall be allowed in the sacred place. If his gift is refused, it is to be offered on the same conditions to Hereford or Gloucester.

—The *Protestant Churchman* is not satisfied with the religious character of the "Sheltering Arms," an Episcopal institution for the care of friendless children, under the patronage of the rector of Trinity Church. There is a sisterhood connected with the "Sheltering Arms," whose chaplain has prepared for their use a "Book of Hours," in which are contained papers for the dead. He has publicly denounced Protestantism, and their chapel contains an oratory with an altar within its walls.

—According to the plan adopted by the Irish Episcopal Church Convention, it will require the agreement of 7 bishops to veto the action of the clerical and lay orders. The evangelical party, by a large majority, gained a victory by a large vote on an apparently trivial but really important matter. It was proposed to declare that the Church consisted of three orders—bishops, priests, and laymen. The vote was to change "priests" to "priests or presbyters:" the object of the alternate phraseology being to do away with the sacrificial aspect of the word "priest."

PRESBYTERIAN.

—Dr. Lord, senior professor in the Northwestern Presbyterian Seminary, at Chicago, has been elected President of Wooster University, Ohio. If he accepts, it may mollify the ill-feeling of the McCormick party, who have refused to aid the seminary so long as such a pronounced anti-slavery man as Dr. Lord was connected with it.

—The new Presbytery of Colorado, organized by the last General Assembly, held its first meeting February 18. It covers Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, and Montana; and almost its first action was to take measures for subdivision.

—Another of the Tyng family, Rev. Morris A. Tyng, has been ordained as presbyter, and becomes professor of biblical literature in Gambier (O.) Seminary. He has for some time been his father's assistant in St. George's Church.

—McGill University, Montreal, under Presbyterian control, has within a few weeks secured over $60,000 for its endowment, and Principal Dawson thinks three times as much will be received.

—The foundation of a Scotch Presbyterian church at Rome has been laid. It will cost, including ground, $9000, of which a part comes from America.

—The Scottish sustentation policy finds increasing favor among the Southern Presbyterians. Last year the minimum salary was $600; this year it is $750

—Since the revival, the First, Third, and Fifth Presbyterian churches of Cincinnati have adopted the free-seat plan.

—Three Presbyterian churches were organized in Colorado during the first week in March.

—The five million Presbyterian fund is not advancing.

CONGREGATIONAL.

—The *Examiner and Chronicle* thinks that Rev. Alexander McKenzie, Congregationalist, of Cambridge, made a mistake in exchanging with Chandler Robbins, D. D., Unitarian, of Boston. Although personally Dr. Robbins may be Evangelical enough, that paper thinks it unsafe thus to recognize a denomination which affiliates with Universalism and skepticism.

—The Second Congregational Church in Greenwich, Conn., and the Fourth, of Hartford, have decided to allow women and minors to vote for church officers.

—Rev. A. B. Cross, of Cambridgeton, Crawford county, Pa., writes that, as missionary committee, he wants three Congregational ministers, ready to do hard work.

—A large number of colored Congregational churches, mainly composed of colored people, have within a year been organized in the region of New Orleans. Dr. Post, of St. Louis, is now visiting them, to judge of their progress and to organize them into a state association.

—The English Congregationalists of England have eight small local colleges, which are really theological seminaries. It is proposed to unite them into three respectable institutions.

—The Grand Traverse Congregational Conference of Michigan has passed resolutions against Masonry; and the *Advance* says that, in retaliation, most of the Masons have signed a pledge not to aid in support of Congregational churches until the Conference withdraws its resolutions.

BAPTIST.

—The *Standard*, the Baptist paper of Chicago, has been publishing several communications from Dr. W. H. Ryder, in explanation or defense of the Universalist belief. On both sides the discussion has been exceedingly courteous and fraternal.

—There is a Freewill Baptist conference in North Carolina which has 37 ministers, 57 churches, and 3808 members. Their numbers have trebled in 16 years.

—Rutger's College proposes to celebrate its centennial this year. They hope to raise money to erect a chapel, a geological hall, and to endow two professorships.

—The *Missionary Baptist* just started in Corsicana is the third religious paper of Texas.

REFORMED.

—The newspapers of the (German) Reformed Church are somewhat disturbed by the recent defection of Rev. John A. Wagner, of Lancaster, Pa, to the Church of Rome. The anti-liturgical party in that church charge that it represents the natural tendency of their opponents, who follow the lead of Dr. Nevin; while the liturgical party reply that Mr. Wagner some time ago had resolved to secede to the Roman Church, but was only prevented at that time by the arguments of Dr. Nevin, which then quite satisfied him to remain in the Reformed body.

METHODIST.

—The Baltimore *Advocate*, Southern Methodist, is generally very bitter against the Northern Methodists: but it defends the Book Concern against the charges of Dr. Lanahan, who happens to be a Baltimore man, for whom it has no regard. It accounts for his action by representing him as a man of singular constitution, whose pet hobby it is ever to be unearthing some enormous and complicated conspiracy. It mentions especially his discovery of a camp-meeting massacre and spring-poisoning conspiracy, with which he startled the public in the early part of the war.

LUTHERAN.

—The Southern Lutheran Church has not a single missionary nor a single theological student. The Southern Methodists have a missionary or two in China, who support themselves while the Church is trying to raise the $20,000 which the Northern Methodist Missionary Society was obliged to pay during the war on the notes which it had endorsed. About $8000 have been paid, and $8000 more, which should have been paid, was lost by the speculation of the treasurer of the Southern Missionary Society.

UNITARIAN.

—Seven Unitarian conferences have raised $2069 to aid divinity students in Cambridge. This is more than is immediately needed. There are 40 students on the roll of those aided, of whom 3 are Harvard University theological students, that is, pursuing privately elective studies; and 30 belong to the regular classes of the Divinity School. We notice that the late catalogue contains the names of thirty theological students, of whom four are college graduates.

UNIVERSALIST.

—The Universalist Centenary offering is satisfactorily progressing. [Akron, Ohio, has pledged $60,000 for the projected State school, which is to be controlled by the denomination.

CATHOLIC.

—Dr. Newman, the great leader of the English converts to the Roman Church, denies that he has stigmatized the promoters of Papal infallibility as "an insolent, aggressive faction," but he adds that he "deeply deplores the policy, the spirit, the measures of various persons, lay and ecclesiastical, who are urging the definition of that theological opinion." At the same time he has a firm belief that a greater Power is so overruling the deliberations of the Council as that "what its Fathers eventually proclaim will be the Word of God."

—There is a general impression that the Vatican Council will soon be prorogued, not to meet again till next winter, or until the Pope shall summon the members. The French Government has abandoned the idea of sending a delegate, as the plans for concerted action with Spain, Austria, and Italy have failed. It is more and more evident that all the intelligent Romanists of Germany oppose the infallibility dogma. The Catholic theological faculties—including Munich, Bonn, Prague, Munster, and several other institutions—have formally expressed their support of Dr. Dollinger in his vigorous assaults on the dogma.

—The Bishop of Ratisbon has addressed a letter from Rome, in which he forbids all young men from his diocese to attend the lectures of Dr. Dollinger, lest their faith should be injured by exposure to so noxious an influence as that of the champion of those who oppose Papal infallibility.

—The Papal Government has suppressed the *Osservatore Romano*, the best paper in Rome, though poor and diminutive enough, for venturing outside of its ordinary praise of the Papal Government to criticise some articles in the Exhibition of Christian Art.

—Many Catholic priests, including Father Hyacinthe, have attended several of the services at the Taitbout Chapel, Paris, where M. Bersier, one of the pastors of the French Independent Church and one of the most eloquent preachers in Paris, has just finished a series of discourses on "The Future Life according to the Gospel."

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Gentlemen:—My house was entirely destroyed by fire on the 6th inst. The Family Safe I purchased from you in 1867 was in the fire, and was opened yesterday. The contents were in a perfect state of preservation, and after taking into consideration the TREMENDOUS HEAT, the Safe lying (12) twelve hours in a pile of some (30) THIRTY TONS OF BURNING COAL, I deem it very remaakable that nothing should be injured inside. The inner Stee Chest is all right. I this day send the Safe to your firm in New York.

Yours truly, W. DWIGHT.

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CITY ORDINANCES.

COMMON COUNCIL OF PHILADELPHIA.

CLERK'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, March 25, 1870.

In accordance with a resolution adopted by the Common Council of the City of Philadelphia on Thursday, the twenty-fourth day of March, 1870, the annexed bill, entitled "An Ordinance to authorize a loan for the erection of a bridge across the river Schuylkill at Fairmount," is hereby published for public information.

JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE

To Authorize a Loan for the Erection of a Bridge across the River Schuylkill at Fairmount.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Mayor of Philadelphia be and he is hereby authorized to borrow, at not less than par, on the credit of the city corporation, from time to time, such sums of money as may be necessary to pay for the construction and erection of a bridge over the river Schuylkill at Fairmount, not exceeding in the whole the sum of seven hundred thousand dollars, for which interest not to exceed the rate of six per cent. per annum shall be paid, half-yearly, on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer.

The principal of said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not before, without the consent of the holders thereof; and certificates therefor, in the usual form of certificates of city loan, shall be issued in such amounts as the lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of one hundred dollars, or, if required, in amounts of five hundred or one thousand dollars; and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the said loan therein mentioned, and the interest thereof, are payable free from all taxes.

Section 2. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue thereof, there shall be, by force of this ordinance, annually appropriated, out of the income of the corporate estates and from the sum raised by taxation, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certificates; and the further sum of three-tenths of one per centum on the par value of such certificates so issued, shall be appropriated quarterly out of said income and taxes to a sinking fund, which fund and its accumulations are hereby especially pledged for the redemption and payment of said certificates.

RESOLUTION TO PUBLISH A LOAN BILL.

Resolved, That the Clerk of Common Council be authorized to publish in two daily newspapers of this city, daily for two weeks, the ordinance presented to the Common Council on Thursday, March 24, 1870, entitled "An ordinance to authorize a loan for the erection of a bridge across the river Schuylkill at Fairmount." And the said clerk, at the stated meeting of Councils, after the expiration of four weeks from the first day of said publication, shall present to this Council one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall be made. 3 26 24t

COMMON COUNCIL OF PHILADELPHIA.

CLERK'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 4, 1870.

In accordance with a Resolution adopted by the Common Council of the City of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the third day of February, 1870, the annexed bill, entitled

"AN ORDINANCE

To create a loan for the building of a bridge over the River Schuylkill, at South street, and for the payment of ground rents and mortgages," is hereby published for public information.

JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE TO CREATE A LOAN FOR THE BUILDING OF A BRIDGE OVER THE RIVER SCHUYLKILL AT SOUTH STREET, AND FOR THE PAYMENT OF GROUND RENTS AND MORTGAGES.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Mayor of Philadelphia be and he is hereby authorized to borrow, at not less than par, on the credit of the city, from time to time, one million five hundred thousand dollars, to be applied as follows, viz.:—First. For the building of a bridge over the River Schuylkill at South street, eight hundred thousand dollars. Second. For the payment of ground rents and mortgages, seven hundred thousand dollars, for which interest not to exceed the rate of six per cent. per annum shall be paid half yearly on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer. The principal of the said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not before, without the consent of the holders thereof; and the certificates therefor, in the usual form of the certificates of the City Loan, shall be issued in such amounts as the lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of one hundred or one thousand dollars; and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the loan therein mentioned and the interest thereof, are payable free from all taxes.

Section 2. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue thereof, there shall be, by force of this ordinance, annually appropriated out of the income of the corporate estates, and from the sum raised by taxation, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certificates; and the further sum of three-tenths of one per centum on the par value of such certificates so issued shall be appropriated quarterly out of said income and taxes to a sinking fund, which fund and its accumulations are hereby especially pledged for the redemption and payment of said certificates.

RESOLUTION TO PUBLISH A LOAN BILL.

Resolved, That the Clerk of Common Council be authorized to publish in two daily newspapers of this city, daily for four weeks, the ordinance presented to Common Council on Thursday, February 3, 1870, entitled "An ordinance to create a loan for the building of a bridge over the river Schuylkill, at South street, and for the payment of ground-rents and mortgages." And the said Clerk, at the stated meeting of Councils after said publication, shall present to this Council one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall have been made. 3 25 24t

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REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PUBLIC SALE.—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Very elegant Country Seat, Mansion, 22¾ acres, fronting on the Wissahickon turnpike and Wissahickon creek, Chesnut Hill, 1¼ miles of the Railroad depot, Twenty-second ward. On Tuesday, April 19, 1870, at 12 o'clock noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that very elegant country seat, about 22¾ acres of land, situate on the Wissahickon turnpike, one square from the toll-gate on the Reading road, and nearly surrounded by the Wissahickon creek. The improvements are a handsome modern three-story granite-stone mansion, well and substantially built by the late owner, without regard to cost; has hall in the centre, parlor, sitting-room, dining-room, and kitchen on the first floor; two chambers, store and bath room on the second floor, and three chambers on the third floor; laundry and dry room in the basement, with stationary tubs, hot and cold water, two furnaces, cooking range; porch front and back; stone tool house, frame barn and carriage house, cow house, ice house, green house, grape house, chicken house, vegetable garden, etc. Also, a handsome three-story stone tenant house, containing nine rooms. The grounds are beautifully laid out, and planted with evergreen, gum, Norway silver maple, chesnut, larch pine, and locust trees; a young orchard of apple, cherry, and quince trees, abundance of small fruits, shrubbery, etc.

The above is located on high ground, commanding a beautiful view of the valley.

Immediate possession. Will be shown by Mr. Patrick Monk, on the premises.

Terms—$7500 may remain on mortgage.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
3 31 a2 9 16 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH St.

EXECUTORS' SALE.—ESTATE OF JOHN W. Claghorn, deceased, Thomas & Sons, auctioneers. On Tuesday, April 19, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described property, late of John W. Claghorn, deceased, viz.:—

Nos. 1, 2, and 3.—Three three-story brick dwellings, Nos. 732, 734, and 736 West street, between Nineteenth and Twentieth and south of Brown street.

No. 1.—All that three-story brick messuage, with back building and lot of ground, situate on the west side of West street, south of Brown street, No. 732, containing in front on West street 16 feet, and extending in depth 75 feet, together with the common use and privilege of a three-feet wide alley.

Nos. 2 and 3.—All those two three-story brick messuages and lots of ground thereunto belonging, situate on the west side of West street, adjoining the above, being Nos. 734 and 736, each containing in front on West street 14 feet 1 inch, and extending in depth 72 feet to a 3 feet wide alley. Terms—Half cash.

Nos. 4 and 5.—Two three-story brick dwellings, Nos. 762 and 764 North Twenty-second street. All those two three-story brick messuages and lots of ground thereunto belonging, situate on the west side of Twenty-second street, south of Brown street, Nos. 762 and 764; each containing in front 16 feet, and extending in depth about 51 feet to a 4 feet wide alley, with the privilege thereof. They will be sold separately. Terms—Half cash.

By order of Executors,

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.
4 2 s8t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH St.

EXECUTORS' SALE.—ESTATE OF JOHN W. CLAGHORN, deceased.—Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers.—On Tuesday, April 19, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described property, late of John W. Claghorn, deceased, viz.:—

No. 1.—Modern Four-story brick Residence, No. 156 Z. ⁺fifth street. All that modern four-story brick messuage, with back buildings and lot of ground, situate on the west side of Fifth street, 40 feet south of Race street, No. 156; containing in front on Fifth street 16 feet, and extending in depth 80 feet to a 10 feet wide alley; has the modern conveniences. Terms, half cash.

No 2.—Large and Valuable Stable and Dwelling. All that valuable lot of ground and the improvements thereon erected, situate on the south side of Callowhill street, west of Ninth street, Nos. 910 and 912; the lot containing in front 53 feet, and extending in depth 76 feet. The improvements are a brick stable and dwelling. Terms, half cash.

No. 3.—Four three-story Brick Dwellings Nos. 909, 911, 913, and 915 Torr street, Thirteenth ward.—All those four three-story brick messuages and lot of ground, north side of Torr street, in the rear of the above; the lot containing in front 53 feet, and in depth 44 feet. Terms—Half cash.

By order of Executors,

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
4 2 s3t Nos. 139 and 141 South FOURTH St.

EXECUTORS' SALE.—ESTATE OF JOHN W. Claghorn, deceased. M. Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers.—Large and valuable Residence, No. 1029 Arch street. On Tuesday, April 19, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described property, late of J. W. Claghorn, deceased, viz.:—

All that valuable three-story brick messuage, with three-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the north side of Arch street, west of Tenth street, No. 1029; containing in front on Arch street 25 feet, and extending in depth 170 feet to a 25 feet wide street; together with the covenant and restriction, comprising property to the eastward, that they shall not extend the main part of any building which may be erected on said premises to a greater depth than 52 feet 3 inches northward of Arch street, and that any back building connected with said main building shall be erected on the eastern side of said lot, facing the west, and shall not extend to within seven feet of the premises of J. W. Claghorn, his heirs and assigns, and that no building shall be erected nearer to said line than seven feet, except within thirty feet of the north end of said premises. The house is well and substantially built, and becoming a good business neighborhood; has the modern conveniences; gas, bath, hot and cold water, furnace, cooking range, etc. Terms—Half cash.

By order of Executors,

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
4 2 9 16 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH St.

EXECUTORS' SALE.—ESTATE OF JOHN W. Claghorn, deceased.—Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers.—On Tuesday, April 19, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described property, late of John W. Claghorn, deceased, viz.:

No. 1. Modern three-story brick dwelling, No. 1035 Coates street. All that modern three-story brick messuage, with two-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the north side of Coates street, west of Tenth street, No. 1035; containing in front on Coates street 16 feet, and extending in depth 92 feet 2½ inches. It has the modern conveniences; gas, bath, hot and cold water, range, etc. Together with the common use and privilege of a 2 feet 10 inches wide alley leading into Olive street. Terms—Half cash.

Nos. 2, 3, and 4.—Three three-story brick dwellings, Nos. 1026, 1028, and 1030 Olive street, west of Tenth street, in the rear of the above. All those three three-story brick messuages and lots of ground thereunto belonging, situate on the south side of Olive street, west of Tenth street. No. 1026 is 18 feet front, and Nos. 1028 and 1030 are each 18 feet front, including half of a 2 feet 10 inches wide alley, and extending in depth 45 feet. They will be sold separately. Terms—Half cash.

By order of executors.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
4 2 s3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

EXECUTORS' SALE.—ESTATE OF JOHN W. Claghorn, deceased.—Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers.—On Tuesday, April 19, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described property, late of John W. Claghorn, deceased, viz.:—

No. 1.—Three-story brick dwelling, No. 2203 Hare street, between Coates and Brown streets. All that three-story brick messuage and lot of ground, situate on the north side of Hare street, west of Twenty-second street, No. 2203; containing in front on Hare street 16 feet, and extending in depth 38 feet 2½ inches, with the privilege of an outlet. Terms—Half cash.

No. 2.—Three-story Brick Dwelling, No. 818 North Twentieth street, above Brown street. All that three-story brick dwelling, with back buildings and lot of ground, situate on the west side of Twentieth street, above Brown street, No. 818; containing in front on Twentieth street 16 feet, and extending in depth 66 feet 6 inches, with the privilege of an outlet into Capitol street. Terms—Half cash.

By order of Executors,

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
4 2 s3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

SALE BY ORDER OF HEIRS.—ESTATE OF Benjamin S. Burling, deceased.—Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers.—Handsome Modern Three-story Brick Residence, with side-yard, No. 218 West Logan Square, between Race and Vine streets, 22½ feet front. On Tuesday, April 19, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale at the Philadelphia Exchange:—All that handsome modern three-story press-brick messuage, with three-story back buildings and lots of ground, situate on the west side of Nineteenth street, between Race and Vine streets, No. 218; containing in front on Nineteenth street 22½ feet, and extending in depth 120 feet to a 12 feet wide alley. The house is well built, and has all the modern conveniences; parlor, dining-room and 2 kitchens on first floor; 3 chambers, sitting-room and bath on second floor, and 5 chambers and bath on third floor; gas, hot and cold water, furnace, 2 cooking ranges, bell calls, stationary washstands, etc. Terms—$5000 may remain on mortgage. Immediate possession. May be examined from 3 to 4 o'clock.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
4 2 s3t No. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERchants and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc. No. 232 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 4 1 w3m4

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

EXECUTORS' SALE.—ESTATE OF JOHN W. Claghorn, deceased. Thomas & Sons, auctioneers. Four two-story brick dwellings, southeast corner of Wheat and Keefe streets, Second ward. On Tuesday, April 19, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described property, late of John W. Claghorn, deceased, viz.:—All those four two-story brick dwellings and lot of ground, situate at the southeast corner of Wheat and Keefe streets, Second ward, containing in front on Wheat street 50 feet, and in depth 18 feet. Terms—Half cash.

By order of Executors.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
4 2 s3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

JET GOODS, NEWEST STYLES, DIXON'S No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street 4 6 s4w

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

Sale No. 814 S. Second street.

STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY, SURPLUS FURNITURE, CARPETS, ETC.

On Monday Morning,

April 11, at 10 o'clock, at No. 814 S. Second street, above Queen street, the stock and fixtures, comprising 3-horse power steam engine and boiler (cost $2500); soda b scuit and cracker machines and cutters; marble slabs and moulds, copper cans, pans, and moulds, counter and balance scales, etc.

Also, the surplus household furniture, carpets, etc,

May be examined on the morning of sale at 8 o'clock. 4 8 2t

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS,

April 12, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange, will include:—

SPRUCE, No. 834—Valuable Residence.
LOMBARD, No. 1434—Modern Dwelling.
BRIDGE, No. 3111—Modern Residence.
THOMPSON and BUCKIUS, Bridesburg—Seven New Dwellings.
SEVENTEENTH (South), No. 236—Genteel Dwelling.
PINE, No. 512—Valuable Residence.
LOMBARD, No. 515—Brick Storehouse.
BARING, No. 3106—Genteel Dwelling.
FORTIETH (North), No. 52—Modern Residence.
CLINTON, No. 1016—Modern Residence.
SIXTEENTH (South), Nos. 909, 911, and 913—Three Brick Dwellings.
CARPENTER, No. 1319—Genteel Dwelling.
GROUND RENT—$48 a year.
LOMBARD, No. 2020—Genteel Dwelling.
NINTH, below Oxford—Genteel Dwelling.
PINE, No. 4117—Modern Residence.
CALLOWHILL, No. 25—Four-story Brick Dwelling.
LOMBARD, No. 1837—Store and Dwelling.
SANSOM, No. 2234—Desirable Dwelling.
ABIGAIL, No. 428—Genteel Dwelling.
PINE, No. 2032—Modern Residence.
FORTY-FIRST AND WALNUT, S. E. corner—Large Lot, 200 by 178.
CAMAC, No. 1021—Modern Dwelling.
COLLEGE AVENUE, east of Twenty-first—Modern Residence.
SIXTH, No. 2409 (North)—Genteel Dwelling.
ONTARIO, No. 1431—Genteel Dwelling.
SEVENTH, No. 188 (North)—Brick Dwelling.
5 shares Pittsburg, Cincinnati, and St. Louis Railroad.
6 shares Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
64 shares Susquehanna Canal Co.
2 shares Western National Bank.
15 shares Corn Exchange National Bank.
Pew No. 27 middle aisle St. Mark's Church.
Catalogues now ready. 4 8 3t

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS,

On Monday Morning,

April 11, at o'clock, on four months' credit. 4 5 5t

IMPORTANT SPECIAL SALE OF RIBBONS OF THE MANUFACTURE OF MESSRS. WERNER, PECHNER & CO.

On Monday morning,

April 11, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit, including a full line of cord edge ribbons, Nos. 2 to 40, comprising the newest shades of colors.

ALSO,

A splendid assortment Nos. 4 to 60 in all boiled mousseline ribbons, especially gotten up for city trade, in nothing but the most desirable colors, such as pink, blue, cherry, scarlet, and green, in all numbers.

ALSO,

Stripes gros grain ribbons, in several styles and numbers.

ALSO,

Broche and cachemire ribbons, Nos. 9, 12, 16, and 60; splendid goods.

ALSO,

Black gros grain ribbons, Nos. 12 to 40. 4 8 2t

SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, ETC.

On Tuesday Morning,

April 12, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 4 6 5t

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

On Thursday morning,

April 14, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 4 8 5t

LARGE SALE OF CARPETINGS, 500 ROLLS WHITE, RED CHECK, AND FANCY MATTINGS, ETC.

On Friday morning,

April 15, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings, Canton mattings, oil cloths, etc. 4 9 5t

SCOTT'S ART GALLERY AND AUCTION COMMISSION SALESROOMS.

B. SCOTT, Jr., Auctioneer,

No. 1117 CHESNUT Street, (Girard Row).

Furniture sales every Tuesday and Friday morning at 10 o'clock.

Particular attention paid to Out-door Sales at moderate rates. 3 23

A. BARLOW'S

THIRTEENTH SALE OF ELEGANT FURNITURE.

On Tuesday Morning,

April 12, at 10 o'clock, will be offered at public sale, an elegant and superior assortment of first-class Furniture, comprising—Parlor and chamber suits, in great variety and style; wardrobes, bookcases, chairs, tables, mirrors, hair mattresses, sideboards, music stands, piano stools, cabinets, hat racks, etc., all from the manufactories of celebrated city makers and warranted in writing for ten years.

Goods packed and shipped to any part of the United States.

Catalogues ready on Monday morning. 4 9 2t

SALE AT THE CORNER OF FORTY-FIFTH AND Market streets, three squares from terminus of Market Street Passenger Railroad, in large Mansion, belonging to Z. Howell, Esq., formerly occupied by him and family, containing 30 rooms, elegantly furnished.

MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD, WALNUT AND OAK HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE; Velvet, Tapestry, Brussels, and Ingrain Carpets; Parlor and Chamber Suites, Library Furniture, Lace Curtains, Hair Cloth Suites, Spring and Hair Mattresses, Dining-Room Furniture, Kitchen Utensils, Garden Implements, Etc.

Also, an Elegant 7 Octave Rosewood Piano forte, Steck, maker.

On Wednesday Morning,

April 13, at 10 o'clock, at the above residence, will be sold the elegant Furniture of a family declining housekeeping, comprising elegant carpets of all kinds, walnut and rosewood parlor furniture, plate glass mirrors, extension table, sideboard, chairs, and dining-room furniture, splendid chamber furniture, first-class hair and spring mattresses, library furniture, glass and china ware, castors, tea sets, etc.

Also, kitchen utensils and garden implements.

All the above goods are now having only been in use but a few months, and were made by the best city makers.

An elegant 7-octave rosewood piano will also be sold.

Catalogues ready Monday morning at salesroom.

Goods can be seen and examined early on day of sale. [4 9 3t

The above Residence TO RENT to a good and responsible tenant. Apply to B. SCOTT, Jr., at salesroom.

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

BANKRUPT SALE.

STOCK OF FINE BARNSLEY AND LOOM TABLE DAMASK, MARSEILLES AND TOILET QUILTS, Fine Cashmere Long and Square Shawls, Sheeting and Pillow Case Linens, Towelling in great variety, Table Cloths, Napkins, Doyliles, etc.; Ladies' and Gents' Handkerchiefs, Knit Shirts, Hosiery, Linen Shirting and Bosoms, etc.

On Monday and Tuesday,

April 11 and 12, at 10 o'clock each day, at 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold in quantities to suit, an assortment of fine table and bed linens; Cashmere shawls; towelling in great variety; napkins, doyliles, handkerchiefs, hosiery, shirt bosoms; Turkey red bed quilts, crash, etc.

The goods can be examined on the morning of sale. 4 9 2t

SALE OF A PRIVATE COLLECTION OF GOLD, SILVER, AND COPPER COINS AND MEDALS.

On Tuesday Afternoon,

April 12, at half-past 3 o'clock, at the auction store, will be sold, a private collection of gold, silver, and copper coins and medals, including a choice variety of rare and valuable United States pattern pieces.

Catalogues now ready at the auction store. 4 9 2t

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 240 MARK

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The District Attorneyship--Judge Read Dissolves His Injunction--Mr. Sheppard May Proceed.

Nisi Prius--Judge Read.

In the matter of the application made by Mr. Gibbons for an injunction to restrain Furman Sheppard, Esq., from prosecuting before the Quarter Sessions his petition for a recount of the contested election, Judge Read this morning dissolved the preliminary injunction granted by him a few days since, delivering the following opinion:—

The election of the second Tuesday of October, 1868, in the city of Philadelphia, was fruitful of contested election cases. There was the contested election of a Judge of the District Court for the City and County of Philadelphia tried, and decided by a joint committee of the Senate and House of Representatives at Harrisburg. The elections in the Third and Fifth Congressional districts were also contested in Congress, one of which has been determined, and the other is still pending, if not recently decided.

Besides these, there were seven contested election cases tried before the President Judge and his associates of the Court of Common Pleas, either as holding that Court or the Court of Quarter Sessions. The contested offices were the Mayor, District Attorney, City Solicitor, City Controller, Receiver of Taxes, City Commissioner, and Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas. In the month of October, 1868, petitions of qualified electors were filed in all these cases, complaining in each of them of a false return and undue election for the particular office.

On the 14th of November motions were made in all the cases to quash the petitions, and were filed with reasons. These motions were argued together, by Messrs. Rawle and Meredith for the contestants, and by Messrs. Hirst and Phillips for the respondents, and on the 5th of December the motions to quash were overruled, and the respondent in each case was ordered to file his answer on or before the 31st December, 1868, on which day all the answers were filed.

On the 6th January, 1869, the Court appointed William P. Messick and Richard M. Bathurs examiners to take testimony, who on the 11th January entered upon their duties, and were attended by William H. Rawle, Erastus Poulson, and James T. Mitchell, Esqs., counsel for contestants, and by Lewis C. Cassidy and Isaac Gerhart, Esqs., counsel for respondents. Mr. J. I. Gilbert was the phonographic reporter. The contestants' testimony commenced on the 11th January and closed on the 9th April, having occupied 37 days in actual business sittings. Mr. Mann, on the part of the contestants, and Mr. Sellers, on the part of the respondents, were present during a very large portion of this time, and took an active part in the proceedings.

The testimony on the part of the respondents commenced on the 3d May and closed on the 21st July, occupying 33 days and covering 679 pages of printed matter. Messrs. Sellers, Gerhart, and Fletcher for the respondents, and Messrs. Mann, Mitchell, and Donegan for the contestants.

The testimony on the part of the contestants in rebuttal commenced on the 26th July and closed on the 31st July, 1869, occupying six sitting days. The testimony on the part of the contestants in chief and in rebuttal covered 901 pages of printed matter.

The report of the examiners was filed on the 6th September, the Court having fixed that day for the argument.

The effect of climate on legal business is strikingly exemplified in this case. During its progress, one counsel on each side went to Europe, and on the 12th of July it was stated in open court by one of the counsel for the respondents that one of the counsel was going to the White Mountains and would not return until September; another had to leave the city by the advice of his physicians, and another was in Europe; so that, if it was ordered by the Court that the cases should be discussed in August, the Mayor, District Attorney, and City Commissioner would be in court without counsel.

The arguments commenced early in September, and continued for several days; Messrs. Mann, Strong, and Meredith for the contestants, and Messrs. Sellers, Phillips, and Hirst for the respondents.

The Court took time to consider, and on Saturday, the 16th of October, 1869, it was ordered, adjudged, and decreed by the Court that at the election held in the city and county of Philadelphia on the second Tuesday of October, 1868, Charles Gibbons was duly elected to the office of District Attorney. Similar decrees were made in the other cases in favor of the contestants, except in the case of the Mayor, in which case the decree was in favor of the incumbent, and this office became no longer the subject of contest. In the six remaining cases appeals, so called, were entered by the respondents in each case, and writs of *certiorari* were sued out and allowed by the Chief Justice, at Pittsburg, on Monday, the 18th of October, and were filed in the proper office of the proper court on the next day, Tuesday, the 19th of October.

These writs of certiorari brought before the Supreme Court nothing but the records as they stood on that day. These six writs of certiorari were heard before a full bench on the 27th, 28th, and 29th January last, the plaintiffs above being represented by Messrs. Biddle, Phillips, and Hirst and the defendants above by Messrs. Rawle, Mann, and Strong (now an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States). The argument on both sides was exhaustive. On Monday, the 14th February, the opinion of the Court was delivered by Judge Agnew, in which Judge Williams and myself entirely concurred. There was a dissenting opinion by the Chief Justice, concurred in by Judge Sharswood. The Court looked neither at the evidence nor the opinions of the court below, which were not brought up by any of the writs of certiorari, but simply at the record itself, and, finding no error on its face, affirmed the decrees of the court below.

Nothing subsequent to the 19th October was before them, and therefore whatever took place afterwards was not passed upon, and was not affected by the affirmance of the decrees.

In the case of the District Attorney within the term of the court at which the decree was entered, to wit, on the 28th October, 1869, a petition was presented by Furman Sheppard, setting forth certain errors and omissions in the calculations, upon which the decree was based, and praying to be heard to explain the same without seeking to reargue or to controvert any of the principles of law adopted by the Court in its opinion. This petition was received and directed by the Court to be filed, and a copy thereof was served upon Mr. Gibbons or his counsel. The Court fixed October 30, 1869, to hear an argument on behalf of the present plaintiff and defendant upon the petition, on which day both appeared in person or by counsel, and were heard upon the allegations in the said petition, whereupon the court held the same under advisement. On the 4th of November a supplemental petition was filed by leave of the court, and a copy of the same served upon the present plaintiff or his counsel. To these petitions the present plaintiff filed answers, but suggesting no objection or exception to the right of the court to consider and determine upon the matters set forth in the said petitions. For reasons satisfactory to the court they reserved these judgments upon the said petitions and answers.

The decree of the Court of Quarter Sessions having been affirmed, the court took up the said petitions and answers, in order to dispose of the same, and with the knowledge and assent of the counsel of the plaintiff, and defendant assigned a day for the hearing thereof, which was postponed until the 29th of March, 1870, when the present plaintiff filed a paper objecting to any further proceedings in the case, because of the final decree of the 16th of October, and because on the 25th of October he took the oath of office, and because the judgment of the Court of Quarter Sessions was affirmed on *certiorari* by the Supreme Court. The court fixed Friday, the 1st of April, at 10 A. M., to hear the argument upon this paper, and upon the petitions and answers, of both of which petitions and both of said answers I have been furnished with copies.

On the 1st of April I was applied to by Messrs. McMurtrie and Meredith, and furnished with a copy of the bill in this case, and I granted the injunction, fixing the hearing for Monday, the 4th inst. The hearing did not take place until Tuesday, which gave me an opportunity to consult Judges Agnew and Williams, with whom I had united in the majority opinion of the Supreme Court.

We all agreed that the decision of the Supreme Court decided nothing, except as to what was before us, and did not affect any future legal action that might be taken by the court below.

The Court of Quarter Sessions had a clear right within the term to re-examine and, if necessary, to reverse their own judgment or decree.

I see that they did within the term allow proceedings which might lead to such a result, which were submitted to by the present plaintiff, and that those proceedings are now in progress.

I am now asked virtually to stop the action of a tribunal (having by law an exclusive jurisdiction of the subject matter) legally commenced, and, so far as I know, legally conducted, not by direct means, but by indirection.

Whether I have any such power is at best very doubtful, but in one thing I am clear, I will not exercise it.

I have every confidence in the judges of the court below, knowing that no suitor will suffer injustice at their hands. The injunction is dissolved.

Subsequently counsel went into the Common Pleas, before Judge Allison, to have a day fixed for the argument upon Mr. Sheppard's petition, and the Court named next Friday.

The Mercantile Library--Mandamus Refused.

Court of Common Pleas--Judge Allison.

This morning Judge Allison delivered a lengthy opinion, refusing the writ of mandamus prayed for by the stockholders of the Mercantile Library to compel the Directors to open the reading rooms on Sunday.

The Judge said that the power of enacting by-laws for the government of the library was, by the constitution, in the Directors, and they having exercised that power their action bound the stockholders. And in view of the statute of 1794, for enforcing the observance of the Sabbath, his Honor said that no court in Christendom would compel the Directors to violate this law and incur a penalty therefor.

Bail Not Allowed.

Court of Quarter Sessions--Judge Peirce.

In the case of Henry Whitesides, the Constable of the Seventh ward who shot and killed the colored man, William Truman, an application was made for his admission to bail, which was refused, however, the Judge saying that the evidence might warrant a verdict of murder in the first degree.

Desertion Cases.

Mr. Seltzer, Solicitor for the Guardians of the Poor, disposed of a number of desertion cases today before Judge Peirce.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE COAL TRADE.

The Continuance of the Strike--The Business of the Week--Quotations, Etc.

The Schuylkill region is now in the full enjoyment of one of its periodical strikes. As far as can be seen at present, it is likely to remain in the enjoyment of that blessing for some little time to come. When two strong powers pull in directly opposite directions a stand-still is always to be looked for. The miners form one of these powers, a power of great strength, though blind, and the operators comprise the other.

The strength is now about equal and the tug has come. Which side is to be the victor remains to be seen.

There is a slight advance in the price of the article at this port. The stock at Richmond is very small, and but little is arriving except soft coal from the Broad Top region. The New York business is unusually large. The region supplying the coal for that market is in full operation, at old wages.

The strike of the railroad hands continues. The strike of the hands employed on the Broad Mountain and Mahanoy Railroad, a lateral of the Reading Railroad, would prevent the resumption of the Mahanoy region, even if the miners there were willing. The Reading Railroad has reduced the wages of its mechanics ten per cent., and the wages of laborers, helpers, etc., 10 cents per day. This is only in strict proportion to the reduction which is now being made in all trades, which was also the case with the proposed reduction on the striking railroad hands. These men who now refuse may be very thankful if in the end they can again work at the wages which they now reject. They will find before long that there are plenty of others who are willing to take their places at the low rates.

The miners would be in a similar predicament were it not for the protection of its association, which has gained sufficient strength to protect them for the present. But these associations never know when they are well off, and abuse their powers, as in this instance. A long abuse will always result in the old story of all trade unions—a total overthrow. The time required for the accomplishment of the overthrow is dependent upon the strength of the organization. The strongest can hold out the longest, but as sure as the abuse comes the ruin must follow.

The tone of the communications from members of the association published in one of its own organs shows exactly what is the spirit which animates the movement. They evidently consider themselves the owners of the mines, and that no one else has any rights whatever. One even goes so far as to propose that the ones who purchase the powder which the miners use, which is bought at wholesale prices, and is retailed to the miners, have no right to the profits of this sale. No one must be allowed to live but the miners, who are the present masters of the operators and of all other persons in nominal power in the coal regions.

The season is very dull for the boatmen on the Schuylkill Canal. They had a poor time last year on account of freshets and suspensions, and now another suspension comes before they have fairly commenced the season. The following statement shows the great falling-off in the amount of coal transported by the Schuylkill Navigation Company. The statement is for the week ending Thursday, April 7:—

	Tons. Cwt.
From Port Carbon	1038 00
" Pottsville	172 00
" Schuylkill	5336 00
" Port Clinton	370 00
Total for the week	6920 00
Previously this year	7866 13
Total	14,786 13
To same time last year	66,228 05

The statement of the business of the Reading Railroad for the week has already been published.

The following are the prices agreed upon by the Association of Operators of the Lehigh region at Mauch Chunk for the month of April:—Lump (furnace), $3; lump, $3 25; steamboat, $3 25; broken, $3 25; egg, $3 25; stove, $3 75; chesnut, $3.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.—Edward Stetzel was arrested at Broad street and Girard avenue yesterday for cruelty to a horse which he was driving. The arrest was made at the instance of Mrs. Morris Wain. Defendant was held to bail in the sum of $600 by Alderman Allison.

Albert Eldridge will have a hearing at the Central Police Station this afternoon upon the charge of assault and battery upon his wife. He was arrested last evening.

William Thomas, colored, went into the shoe store of Henry Spau, Third street, above Bainbridge, yesterday, and tried on a pair of shoes. They fitted him well. Thomas, in order to escape with the shoes, drew a knife, expecting to frighten the proprietor. This had not the desired effect, for Mr. Spau seized Thomas and handed him over to a policeman. Alderman Moore committed him.

Elizabeth Clark was arrested at Eleventh and Callowhill streets yesterday for the larceny of $380 from a countryman. A portion of the stolen money was found in the possession of the accused. She was committed.

Rose Lyons was arrested yesterday for the larceny of clothing from the residence of Thomas C. Hilton, Tenth and Arch streets, where she was employed. Defendant had a hearing before Alderman Kerr and was committed in default of $800 bail.

Detectives Miller and Cobb and Special Officer Powell yesterday arrested three men named Frederick Kneedler, George Walley, and Joseph Essex, on suspicion of having committed a number of robberies in the neighborhood of Fifth and Berks streets. A conversation between the parties was overheard by a lady, who communicated the substance of the same to the officers. Defendants have been locked up for a hearing.

COMPLETION OF CHURCH IMPROVEMENT AND FINE ORGAN.—The last issue of the *Christian Intelligencer*, referring to the restoration of Rev. Dr. Wadsworth's Church, Tenth and Filbert streets, says:—"The entire building, internally and externally, has been restored to its former condition, the committee wisely considering the admirable taste of the original design by the eminent architect, Thomas U. Walter, Esq., of this city, would admit of no improvement or change."

Rev. Dr. Wadsworth is, by his eminence and usefulness as a pastor, accomplishing much substantial good and endearing himself to this congregation. The organ is a first-class instrument which, with the music under the control of such an artist as Professor A. R. Taylor, contributes greatly to the interest in the form of worship of this denomination.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.—Professor Bain, proprietor of the "Pilgrim," and his singers will appear in the following churches on Sabbath, the 10th instant:—Third Baptist, 10:30 A. M.; First African Presbyterian, 11:30 A. M.; Emery M. E., 2 P. M.; Nineteenth Street M. E., 3 P. M.; African Union M. E., 4 P. M.; Berean Baptist, 7:30 P. M.

FALL OF A WALL.—The eastern wall of the soap factory of Josiah Shaw, foot of Brown street, fell with a crash this morning. Fortunately no one was hurt. The wall has been in a dilapidated condition for some time past.

ROBBERY.—Yesterday afternoon the residence of Robert Wiltbank was broken into by thieves, and robbed of jewelry to the value of $300. The family was absent at the time.

THE MORTALITY OF THE CITY.—The number of deaths in the city for the week ending at noon to-day was 328, being a decrease of 12 over those of last week, and an decrease of 57 over the corresponding period of last year. Of these 162 were adults; 166 were minors; 233 were born in the United States; 67 were foreigners; 28 were unknown; 25 were people of color, and 10 were from the country. Of this number 6 died of inflammation of the brain; 9 of marasmus; 9 of old age; 7 of typhoid fever; 16 of convulsions; 49 of consumption of the lungs; 8 of disease of the heart; 13 of debility; 30 of scarlet fever; and 37 of inflammation of the lungs.

The deaths were divided as follows among the different wards:—

Wards.		Wards.	
First	17	Seventeenth	14
Second	20	Eighteenth	15
Third	9	Nineteenth	23
Fourth	22	Twentieth	24
Fifth	10	Twenty-first	4
Sixth	5	Twenty-second	5
Seventh	18	Twenty-third	5
Eighth	10	Twenty-fourth	5
Ninth	3	Twenty-fifth	7
Tenth	10	Twenty-sixth	16
Eleventh	8	Twenty-seventh	23
Twelfth	5	Twenty-eighth	2
Thirteenth	6	Unknown	10
Fourteenth	8		
Fifteenth	21	Total	328
Sixteenth	3		

ADDITIONAL JUDGES.—Unheard litigants will be glad to know that the bills for the additional Common Pleas and District Court judges have been approved by the Governor. These bills passed the last day but one of the session, and a favorable report was secured from the House Judiciary Committee at a late day, through the persistent efforts of Messrs. W. Rotch Wistar, Samuel G. Thompson, and J. W. M. Newlin, of the Bar committee.

WE ARE HAPPY to be able to announce the arrival of Rev. George F. Cain, pastor-elect of the Alexander Presbyterian Church, who was prevented from coming to the city last week by the death of a relative. Mr. Cain will enter upon his duties in the above church to-morrow.

DROWNED.—This morning Terrence Farley, aged twenty-eight years, fell into the Schuylkill at Vine Street Wharf, and was drowned. He resided at Twenty-third and Walnut streets.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Elias Shaffer, from Fort Washington, fell dead last night in the hotel of Mr. Young, at Fifteenth and Callowhill streets. The Coroner was notified.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Saturday, April 9, 1870.

There is a perceptible decline in the demand for call loans as compared with that of the two preceding days, but there is perhaps an increased supply of business paper, which reflects itself on the tone of the discount market. The material advance in the prices of stocks during the active movement at the board has absorbed additional capital in the effort to carry them, and money will be hardly so redundant as at the beginning of the week; but in the present condition of the market the effect will be but temporary. The range for call loans to-day is about 5@6 per cent., but there is less business doing than yesterday, indicating clearly that the speculative fever has reached its climax. Discounts are moderately active but easy, and prime paper is in good demand at 6@7 per cent.

The Gold market continues dull and there is a general disposition to avoid speculative operations for the present. Sales ranged up to noon this morning between 112⅛@112⅜.

Government Bonds are quiet, but prices have again advanced.

At the Stock Board there was less activity, but prices were steady. State loans were active with sales of the sixes, second series, at 105¼. Sales of City sixes at 102⅛@⅜ for the new issue.

Reading Railroad was dull, and sales were made at 49 31. Pennsylvania was active, with sales at 58⅛@58¾. Sales of Lehigh Valley at 55; Oil Creek and Allegheny at 42. Philadelphia and Erie was active and strong, selling at 28⅜, b. o. Catawissa preferred sold at 38, b. o.

Canal shares were quiet. Sales of Morris preferred at 63. 15⅝ was bid for Schuylkill preferred, and 33¾ for Lehigh.

In miscellaneous shares there was a solitary sale of Commercial Bank at 60½. Passenger railway stocks were sought after, but no sales were effected.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$8000 N Pa 7s	90	$100 Leh Con L	79
$500 Amer Gold	112⅛	5 sh Com'l Bk	69⅜
$200 Pa 6s, 2 se	105⅛	100 sh Read	s5&1.49-31
$2000 City 6s, Old	100¼	200	do ls.s5wn&1.49 31
$2000	do	101	103 sh Leh V. d bill.
$800 City 6s, New	102⅝		lots 55
$15000	do	102⅝	40 do d bill. 55
$1500	do	102⅜	100 sh Penna. s5 in. 58⅛
$200	do	102⅝	100 do b10. 58⅛
$600	do	102⅜	120 do 58⅛
$500	do	102⅝	50 do b20. 58¼
$2100	do	102⅜	2 sh N Pa R 38
$3000 Pa 2 m 6s	96⅛		65 sh O C & A R. is 42
$2000	do	97	10 sh Mor Cl Pf. b5. 63
$1000 Leh V R n bds	reg. 96⅛		200 sh Pa & R. is. b0. 28⅛
$1000 O C & A R R bs 78			100 do c. 28¼

JAY COOKE & CO. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114⅛@114½; 5-20s of 1862, 111⅛@111¾; do., 1864, 110@110¼; do., 1865, 110⅜@110⅝; do., July, 1865, 108⅞@109⅛; do. do., 1867, 109⅜@109¾; do. 1868, 109⅛@109⅜; do., 10-40s, 106⅛@106⅜; Cur. 6s, 111⅛@111¾. Gold, 112⅜.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114⅛@114¾; do., 1862, 111⅛@111¾; do, 1864, 110@110¾; do. 1865, 110@110⅝; do. 1865, new, 108⅞@109; do. 1867, do. 109½@109¾; do. 1868, do., 109⅛@109⅜; 10-40s, 106⅛@106⅝; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 111⅛@111¾; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 112⅜@112⅝; Silver, 108@110. Union Pacific R. R. 1st Mort. Bonds, $845@855; Central Pacific R. R., $915@925; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, $730@740.

NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10:00 A. M.	112⅜	12:02 P. M.	112⅜
10:05 "	112⅜	12:25 "	112⅜
11:00 "	112⅜	12:30 "	112⅜
1:02 "	112⅜	12:35 "	112⅜
11:30 "	112⅜	12:40 "	112⅜
11:35 "	112⅜	12:52 "	112⅜
11:59 "	112⅜		

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, April 9.—The Flour market continues active, with a good demand from the home consumers but an almost total absence of any inquiry for shipment. The sales comprise small lots of superfine at $4 50@5; extras at $4 75@5 25; 800 barrels Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at $5 25@5 75; Pennsylvania do. do. at $5 25@5 75; 200 barrels Ohio do. do. at $5 50@6; and 200 barrels fancy brands at $6 25@7 50, according to quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $4 75; 100 barrels sold at this rate. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is a firm feeling in the Wheat market, but not much activity. Sales of 1500 bushels Pennsylvania and Western red at $1 33@1 35. Rye may be quoted at $1@$1 05 for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn is in demand at the recent advance. Sales of 3000 bushels yellow at $1 09@1 10 in the cars, from store, and afloat. Oats are firm, and 2000 bushels Pennsylvania sold at 65c.

700 bushels Barley Malt were taken at 80c., and some Canada Barley at $1.

Cloverseed is less active, and 950 bushels sold at $6@6 25. Timothy ranges from $4 to $6 25.

Whisky is less active and nominal. Sales of 50 barrels iron-bound at $1 05.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, April 9.—Cotton firm at 23. Flour very firm, with a good demand and scarce; Howard Street superfine, $4 62½@5; do. extra, $5 12½@6; do. family, $6 25@7; City mills superfine, $4 75@5 00; do. extra, $5 50@6; do. family, $6 75@8 75; Western superfine, $4 62½@5; do. extra, $5 12½@5 50; do. family, $6@6 75. Wheat quiet; Pennsylvania, $1 28@1 30. Corn active; white, $1 05@1 07; yellow, $1 06@1 07. Oats steady at 60@62c. Rye quiet at $1 05. Provisions firm and unchanged. Whisky drooping; sales at $1 02@1 03.

—Hon. William M. Merrick, a member of the Maryland House of Delegates, has returned to the State Treasurer $31 worth of postage stamps and $14 in cash, the latter being the unexpended balance of the amount allowed him for stationery, saying that he believes he is "only entitled to so much stationery and postage stamps as he has actually required for use in the public service."

THIRD EDITION

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

Decline of American Commerce.

Subsidizing Steamship Lines.

The Condition of Tennessee.

The Laws Cannot be Enforced.

The Proceedings of Congress To-day.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

American Tonnage.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Mr. Sheldon, member from Louisiana, made an elaborate argument today before the committee, on the decline of American tonnage in favor of a subsidy for a line of steamers from ports of the United States in the Gulf of Mexico to Mexican ports. He asked one hundred and fifty thousand dollars a year for the first five years, and one hundred thousand for the next five years; after that only the regular pay for carrying the mails. The subject was referred to a sub-committee.

Canal Improvements.

Mr. Gano, of Cincinnati, was before the sub-Commerce Committee to-day in reference to the Louisville and Portland Canal and improvements on the Ohio river. He thinks the committee will report in favor of a liberal appropriation for the purposes indicated.

Affairs in Tennessee.

Governor Senter, of Tennessee, was examined at length this morning by the Reconstruction Committee concerning affairs in that State. Senter in his statements rather confirmed those heretofore made by radical delegations that have appeared before the committee as to disturbances in the State and impossibility of enforcing the laws. He gave it as his opinion that some action should be taken by Congress, but what shape it ought to assume he did not know. At all events he was willing to confess that, as Governor of the State, he is powerless to enforce the laws.

Ben. Butler.

After a hard fight on the part of the Democrats, who opposed it vigorously, the House today passed a resolution appropriating $2000 to reimburse Ben. Butler for expenses incurred in defending the suit against Charles W. Woolley, of impeachment notoriety. Judge Bingham was Butler's principal champion on this occasion.

Butler made another effort to-day to get in his San Domingo annexation resolution, but failed, objection coming from the Democrats. He will get it in on Monday, under call of the States for resolutions.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM—SECOND SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Mr. Sherman presented the memorial of one hundred and thirty-seven colored citizens of Circleville, Ohio, setting forth that at the election in that State on Tuesday last they were prevented from voting, notwithstanding the fifteenth amendment the officers whose duty it was to allow them to vote having declined to serve, and their places being filled by totally irresponsible persons, leaving practically no redress, and they ask for a law to protect their rights hereafter. The memorial was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Edmunds, chairman of the Pension Committee, in reply to an inquiry by Mr. Sumner as to when a report on the bill for the relief of Mrs. Lincoln might be expected, stated that the case has been decided, and would be reported upon in the course of a week. He declined to state the decision in advance of the report.

House.

Petitions to abolish the duty on lead were presented by Messrs. Kelsey and Van Wyck.

Mr. Butler (Mass.) made another effort to introduce his joint resolution to annex the Republic of Dominica, but Mr. Holman objected.

Mr. Eldridge moved an adjournment. Rejected.

Mr. Eldridge gave notice that he would object to business being done in the absence of a question.

The Speaker proceeded to call committees for reports of a private character.

Mr. Bingham, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a resolution to pay the expenses and counsel fees, not exceeding $2500, incurred by Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, in defending the suit brought against him in Baltimore by Charles W. Woolley for his (Mr. Butler's) action in sustaining the rights of the House.

Mr. Burr suggested whether it was not just as equitable to reimburse Andrew Johnson for his expenses in defending himself for acts done in his official capacity.

Mr. Bingham replied that was quite a different thing. The representatives of the people in discharge of their constitutional duty had impeached Andrew Johnson, but the other was the case of suit by a private citizen against a member of the House for an act done by him in that capacity.

Mr. Dawes objected to the claim being saddled on the contingent fund of the House. It was a claim against the contingent fund of the last House, and if that fund were exhausted by deficiency, and should go into the deficiency bill. He made the objection with reluctance, because he did not desire to seem to oppose the claim itself.

Mr. Maynard replied to Mr. Dawes' objection, contending that the claim should be paid out of the contingent funds.

Mr. Bingham explained that the expenses were incurred during the present Congress.

Mr. Dawes said that that statement met his objection, but he wanted to know by what authority the Committee on Accounts had directed payment to the Washington *Chronicle* for advertising in 1861?

Mr. Arnell, Chairman of the Committee on Accounts, replied that payment for like advertising had been made to the *National Intelligencer*, and the Committee on Accounts had ordered payment for reasons that were satisfactory.

After further discussion, the resolution was adopted.

FROM NEW YORK.

Brutal Murder in Syracuse.

SYRACUSE, April 9.—George Johnson, living in a secluded house near here, was brutally murdered by some unknown person, and robbed, last night. A neighbor is suspected.

New York Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, April 9.—Stocks dull. Money easy at 5@6 per cent. Gold, 112⅛. Five-twenties, 1864, coupon, 110; do. 1865 do., 110½; do. do. new, 108⅞; do. 1867, 109⅜; do. 1868, 109⅜; 10-40s, 106⅛; Virginia 6s, new, 69½; Missouri 6s, 93; Canton Co., 64⅜; Cumberland preferred, 30; Consolidated N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 92½; Erie, 25⅛; Reading, 98⅜; Adams Express, 60⅞; Michigan Central, 119⅜; Michigan Southern, 87; Illinois Central, 139⅜; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 100; Chicago and Rock Island, 115⅜; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 95⅜; Western Union Telegraph, 32.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Fatal Stabbing Case.

LOWELL, Mass., April 9.—Nathan Gotham fatally stabbed his wife yesterday. He is under arrest.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1000 C & Am 6s, 83		15 sh Minehill R	50
Tuesday	88	100 sh Read R. rg&l.	49⅛
$5000 O C & A R bds		100 do. rg&in.	49⅛
b5	78	100 do. 2d.	49⅜
$1000 Amer Gold	112⅛	100 do. s5wn&l.	49⅛
$1000 Pa 6s 3 se	103	400 do. is.	49-31
24 sh Lef Val. d b.	55	100 do. b10.	49-31
100 sh Cata Prf. b40.	38	100 do. s5&in.	49-31
5 sh Penna R	58⅛	200 do. s10.	49-31
3 sh Cam & A R.	119⅛	500 do. is. s30.	49⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$4000 City 6s, New	102⅜	500 sh Reading R.	49-44
$1000 do. c.	102⅜	100 do.	49-44
$5000 do. Old.	101	100 do.	s10. 49-44
$5000 Phil & E 7s. b5.	89⅛	100 do.	49-44
$500 Am Gold	113	1200 do.	is. b30. 49⅛
100 sh O C & A R R.	42	10 sh C & Am R	119
15 do.	42	5 do.	119
100 sh Cata Pf. b60.	38	30 sh Del Div	45
200 do. b60.	38	2 sh Com'l Bk	60

FOURTH EDITION

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

FROM EUROPE.

A Defense of Captain Eyre.

LONDON, April 9.—The Saturday *Review* has a long article arguing in mitigation of the condemnation of Captain Eyre of the Bombay. The same paper says boat races are fast degenerating into betting traps, and thinks such exhibitions should be removed from London waters.

English Bullion.

Huxley, Abel, Langley & Co., in their bullion circular issued to-day, say that notwithstanding dollars are scarce they do not anticipate any advance in the rates for bullion.

The Alabama Loan.

The new Alabama loan is successful.

Trial Trip of an Iron-clad.

The trial trip of the Vanguard, just completed, proves her to be the swiftest of armored ships. She made a fraction under fifteen knots per hour.

The Troubles in Spain.

MADRID, April 9.—The telegraph lines between here and Barcelona are still down, having been cut by the insurgents, and news from that quarter is contradictory.

General Baedrich, who was recently appointed to the command of the national troops, had, within a short distance of Barcelona, the Rebels fleeing before him. It was expected the General would make a decisive attack on the position of the insurgents to-day.

Adjournment of the House of Commons.

LONDON, April 9.—The House of Commons did not adjourn until an early hour this morning. After the discussion on the Irish land bill, Mr. Newdegate, conservative member for North Warwickshire, moved that the Committee on Monastic Institutions be appointed.

Mr. Simeon, Liberal member for the Isle of Wight, opposed the motion in a short speech.

Mr. Dodds, Liberal member for Stockton, moved to adjourn.

The debate was then resumed on Mr. Newdegate's motion. No result was reached.

The resolution of the House of Lords for adjournment to the 28th of April was concurred in, and the House adjourned.

LIVERPOOL, April 9.—The Anglo-American Cable Company, in response to a petition of Liverpool merchants, have promised to run a direct telegraph line from here to Valencia. Messages for America will not then be delayed by transmission first to London, as is the case at present.

Labor Strike in Paris.

PARIS, April 9.—For some time past placards have been posted about on dead walls and elsewhere in public places of the city, inviting all workmen of Paris to refuse to pay their rents for the month, and join in the general strike on Sunday, the 10th. The city authorities are taking measures to repress the threatened disorders to-morrow, but the newspapers make light of the whole matter.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, April 9—2 P. M.—Consols closed at 93⅛ for money, 93⅞ for account. United States 5-20s of 1862, 90⅞; of 1865, old, 90⅜; of 1867, 84⅛; 10-40s, 86¾. Erie Railroad, 21; Illinois Central, 113¾; Great Western, 28⅝.

PARIS, April 9.—The Bourse opened dull. Rentes, 73f. 10c.

LIVERPOOL, April 9—2 P. M.—The Cotton market closed quiet; middling uplands, 11¼d.; middling Orleans, 11¼d. The sales have been 10,000 bales, including 2000 for speculation and export. The shipments of cotton from Bombay to yesterday since the last report, are 7000 bales.

Red Western Wheat, 7s. 9d.@7s. 10d. Pork is firm. Trilow, 44s. 9d.

ANTWERP, April 9—Petroleum opened quiet at 52f. 50c.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....APRIL 9

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....53 | 11 A. M.....65 | 2 P. M.....70

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Vulcan, Wilcox, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer W. C. Pierrepont, Shropshire, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer E. N. Fairchild, Trout, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Frank, Pierce, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Ship Centaur, Foster, 32 days from Liverpool, with mdse. to Peter Wright & Sons.

Br. ship Aurora, Utley, 25 days from Ardrossan, with pig iron to Peter Wright & Sons.

Steamship Volunteer, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.

Steamer J. S. Shriver, Webb, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

Br. bark Dunbrody, Hacket, 29 days from Liverpool, with salt.

Br. brig St. Peter, Le Blanc, 22 days from Cardenas, with molasses to Harris, Heyl & Co.—vessel to B. Crawley & Co.

Schr Sarah Bruen, Fisher, 8 days from Wilmington, N. C., with lumber and shingles to Patterson & Lippincott.

Schr L. A. Rose, Rose, 7 days from Richmond, with granite to Richmond Granite Co.

Schr Enterprise, Fisher, 12 days from Winton, N. C., with lumber to Gilman & Co.

Schr Sylvester Gesner, Todd, 9 days from Baltimore, with railroad ties to Collins & Co.

Schr Palestine, Kemp, 10 days from Choptank River, with railroad ties to Collins & Co.

Schr Swan, Todd, 13 days from Choptank River, with railroad ties to Collins & Co.

Schr L. Biew, Buckalew, from Boston.

Schr S. C. Fithian, Tuft, 1 day from Port Deposit, Md., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Mary C., Sipple, 1 day from Milford, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Bark Marianna I, Santos, hence, at Lisbon 22d ult., and would load to return.

Bark Sam Shepherd, Evans, for Philadelphia, sailed from Cienfuegos 27th ult.

Bark Linda, Fleming, 17 days from Trinidad, at New York yesterday.

Brigs Rabboni, Coombs; Potosi, Cofill; Clara Jenkins, Coombs; Neponset, Tracy; and schr Kate Wentworth, Adams, were loading at Messina 19th ult. for the United States.

Schr Taylor & Mathis, Cheesman, 18 days from Zaza, at New York yesterday.

Schr Mary R. Somers, Somers, remained at Zaza 20th ult., to sail in 10 days for a port north of Hatteras.

REFRIGERATORS.

THE DAVIS REFRIGERATOR
THE DAVIS REFRIGERATOR
THE DAVIS REFRIGERATOR
THE DAVIS REFRIGERATOR
THE DAVIS REFRIGERATOR
THE DAVIS REFRIGERATOR

Has no equal.
Is lined with patent medallion metal.
Is used by thousands.
Is used by the Continental Hotel.
Will